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Only Joking.

She led him on with smiles and wiles
Till hand and heart he offered,
And then she thought she'd rather not
Accept the treasure proffered.

"No, no," she sighed, "I'll be no bride,;
My love is not entangled;
But till life's eve I'll deeply grieve
O'er your heart torn and mangled."

"Hold on fair maid," the lover said,
His voice emotion choking;
"Don't feel so blue, I swear to you
That I was only joking."
—*L. C. Cavers.*

Woman's Trust.

"Good wife, what are you singing for? You know we've lost the hay,
And what we'll do with horse and kye is more than I can say;
While like as not, with storm and rain, we'll lose both corn and wheat."
She looked up with a pleasant face, and answered low and sweet:
"There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel, but cannot see;
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be!"

He turned around with sudden gloom. She said: "Love, be at rest.
You eat the grass, worked soon and late, you did your very best.
That was your work; you've naught to do with wind and rain,
And do not doubt but you will reap rich fields of golden grain;
For there's a Heart and there's a Hand, we feel, but cannot see;
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be!"

"That's like a woman's reasoning—we must because we must."
She softly said: "I reason not; I only work and trust;
The harvest may redeem the day—keep heart whate'er betide;
When one door shuts I've always seen another open wide.
There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel, but cannot see;
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

He kissed the calm and truthful face; gone was his restless pain.
She heard him with a cheerful step go whistling down the lane;
And went about her household tasks full of a glad content,
Singing to time her busy hands as to and fro she went;
'There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel, but cannot see;
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

Days come and go—'twas Christmas tide, and the great fire burned clear.
The farmer said: "Dear wife, it's been a good and happy year;
The fruit was gain, the surplus corn has bought the hay, you know."
She lifted then a smiling face and said: "I told you so!
For there's a Heart and there's a Hand, we feel, but cannot see,
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be!"

—*Musical Record.*

Simeon Pingree's Chance.

A group of men was gathered in Elijah Wiswell's store, which was also the postoffice. A debate was in progress, and, as usual, Simeon Pingree had the floor. He was a long, loose-jointed, shock-headed specimen of humanity, with so large an Adam's apple in his long lean throat as to continually excite surprise that he was not choked by it, and huge feet upon which he had a way of uneasily shuffling to and fro.

Sim had inherited from his father the trade of a shoemaker, but had long ago decided that it was not sufficiently "intellectooal" for him. Occasionally the inhospitable spirit manifested by his neighbors when he was "a-passin' by, and kind o' dropped in" to take his meals with them, drove him to the uncongenial pursuit just long enough to "set the pot a-b'ilin'." To keep it boiling was not in the line of Sim's ambitions; after a day or two of effort he fell back into his old ways with an air of supererogatory merit.

His neighbors, who did not appreciate his "intellectooal" views, regarded him as lazy and "shiftless," and openly pointed to him the poorhouse as his inevitable destination. "As good-for-nothing as Sim Pingree," was the height of invidious comparison in the village. But though he was of so small practical worth Sim had a "flow of language" which caused his society to be much sought, and won for him a certain kind of respect. It was generally conceded that if he had been possessed of "sprawl" (the common synonym for energy in Greenhollow), and a little more "book-learnin'," Sim might have been a schoolmaster; and there were a few who even went so far as to think he could get the better of the minister in a theological discussion whichever side he might take; but this opinion was generally thought sacrilegious, and those who held it were looked upon with mournful suspicion as being inclined to infidelity.

The discussion had begun with theology to-day, and gradually wandered down to luck and chance—subjects upon which Sim was always sure to "run of an idee."

"There was a man that I come acrost up to Gorham more'n twelve year ago that give me some idees that I hain't never forgot," said Sim, his hands buried deep in his trousers pockets and his feet shuffling an accompaniment to his words. The more excited Sim grew the more energetic became his shuffling; on the rare occasions when he preserved silence the motion was feeble and monotonous. "He was an all-fired smart feller. The lightnin' calkerlater, nor the funny feller that was here with the show last summer wa'n't a circumstance to him. He was in the show business, too; fact is most of the tarlent nowadays is a-travelin' on the road. I've sometimes had an idee of turnin' my own tarlents to account that way, but the chance hain't never seemed to come along. And I'm one o' them that believes in a man's bein' sure of his chance. Some time or 'nother it's bound to come. That's the doctrine that this feller preached. Hazlitt—Eph Hazlitt—his name was; and smart? He'd swaller snakes as quick as look at 'em; a boy-constrictor wa'n't no more'n a comf'table mouthful for him! Edicated? He wouldn't have thought nothin' of makin' a dictionary or an almernick if he had 'a felt so inclined. Kind of a slim, pigeon-breasted feller, too, but terrible hearty to his victuals. He was a master-hand for lotteries, and such kind of resky business, and it alwers turned out well; seemed as if he hadn't nothin' to do but to put out his hand and haul in the money. Made me think of a king that I'd read of somewhere in furrin parts, that everything he took holt of turned to gold. I hadn't never took no stock in the story—them stories about furrin parts is mostly deceivin'—and it didn't seem to stand to reason, but when I see Eph Hazlitt I begun to think mebbe 'twan't so big a lie after all. Says I to Eph, says I, 'Cur'us what a run of luck you have, ain't it?' 'No,' says Eph, says he, 'it ain't cur'us at all. It's in the nater of things. I've been failin' for a long time, and it was time that my luck come. It had ought to 'a come last year, accordin' to the law o' probabilities; it was bound to come this year, as sure as two and two make four.' Well, I kind of laughed it off as a joke, or a figger of speech as you might say, but he went on and reasoned it out to me till 'twas jest as clear as daylight. You see there's jest about so much good luck and so much ill luck goin', and one is bound to get through with a man and let t'other have its turn some time or 'nother. Eph he'd reasoned all out about hisn, jest like the multiplication table, but I never had no head fur figgers. But I had wit enough to see that what he said was true on gineral principles."

"How you goin' to account for the bad luck that follers some folks all their lives?" said, in a querulous voice, a dejected, wizened little man named Zachariah Avery, and called uncle by everybody, although he was nobody's uncle in reality. Uncle Zach had fallen from the proud position of stage-driver, lower and lower by degrees, until he had become a permanent guest in the low, straggling, dingy building which gave shelter to the town poor.

"A man has got to have wit enough to see when his chance comes along; that's where the differkilty comes in," said Sim. "There's a good many that ain't got understandin' enough to know that it's sure to come, so they get terrible discouraged with their poor luck and are afraid to take holt of anything even if it does look promisin'."

"Mebbe I'd better 'a went shares raisin' hogs with 'Liph'let Junkins when he wanted me to," said Uncle Zach, in a plaintive voice; "but folks they told me that 'Ligh'let was a terrible hand to git all the fat and leave the lean for other folks, and I calkerlated that would be dretful poor business so fur forth as hogs was consarned."

"And then there's other folks that ain't got the sense to wait till their chance comes along," pursued Sim, ignoring this interruption. "And them kind is terrible apt to make slightin' remarks about them that don't care about goin' through with all the failures that belong to 'em in the nater of things, but follers Proverdential leadin's and keeps a good lookout for their chance."

"A Proverdential leadin' to set and twiddle your thumbs is dretful apt to lead to the poorhouse," said Elijah Wiswell, the storekeeper, a brisk little man, who was suspected of great energy in the matter of sanding sugar.

"I never see my way clear to haul them logs for Abijah Sprowl for three and ninepence a day, though I done it. Mebbe there was where I missed my chance," murmured Uncle Zack, who evidently accepted Sim's theory with profound faith, and was looking back all along the track of his enterprises to discover traces of the chance he had lost.

"You must be all beat out waitin' for that chance of yourn, Sim," said Jim Durgin, who prided himself on being the wit of the village. "I expect it'll get here 'long with the millennium, or Cy Underhill's machine that's goin' to pull weeds and never touch the plarnts. Cy has been to work on that nigh upon to fifty year now, and he ain't a mite discouraged."

"He might jest as well 'a been takin' things kind of easy all them fifty years," said Sim, ignoring Jim Durgin's personal inquiries. "He'd ought to 'a found out long ago that he was jest a-wrastlin' with fate, and fate was bound to win. Like enough his chance has come joggin' his elbow time an' ag'in while he was t'ilin' away on that ere machine, and he's shet his eyes to it, or fairly gin it a h'ist out o' the winder. That's where the intelleck comes in; bein' an onintellectooal man, Cy has done a terrible sight of hard work, and missed his chance. And he wouldn't be apt to see it now if 'twas p'inted out to him. He can't believe in nothin' but that pesky machine. And there's a sight of folks in this communerty that's got their understandin' darkened through settin' too much by stiddy days' works. They don't darst to leave 'em, for fear o' gittin' into the poorhouse, not if their chance comes along and yanks 'em by the hair of the head. But, la! you can't expect everybody to be intellectooal; it ain't in the nater of things."

"Well, you won't forget us poor fellows when your chance comes along, will you, Sim?" said Jim Durgin.

The mailbag arrived at that moment and created a diversion.

"I was calkerlatin' to go home and set my dinner pot a-b'ilin'," said Sim, "but I guess, as long as the mail's got in, I may as well wait and see if there's any letter for me."

The men all laughed at this, Sim's standing joke, for he had never been known to have a letter; but their laughter was soon exchanged to exclamations of astonishment, for the postmaster called, "Here is a letter for you, Sim, as sure as you're born." And he came out from behind the partition which shut the postoffice in sacred privacy from the store, in a state of great excitement. Sorting the remaining contents of the mailbag was not to be thought of until curiosity concerning Sim's letter was gratified.

Every feature of Sim's face distended with astonishment. He took the letter tenderly between his thumb and forefinger and looked at it in silence, at the superscription and the postmark alternately. There was no doubt about it; the address was, "Simeon Pingree, Esq., Greenhollow, Maine." The postmark was almost illegible. The crowd waited in respectful silence while Sim struggled to decipher it.

"Californy!" he exclaimed at last, bringing his hand down upon his side with a resounding thump. "Cur'us if my chance had come along now, wouldn't it?"

"Some advertisin' cirkler—minin' stock or somethin'. They've found out that you are a capitalist, Sim, and want to get you to invest," said Jim Durgin.

"Or mebbe they want a man of tarlents for president of a minin' company," suggested Elijah Wiswell.

"Mebbe it's from your girl," said one of the boys. But his jest was immediately frowned down, for Sim's sweetheart, Cynthy Jane Reynolds, had deserted him and married his brother, and this disappointment was thought to have had something to do with Sim's queerness.

Sim proceeded to open the letter slowly and cautiously. He read it aloud, picking his way laboriously along, while his audience listened in breathless silence.

"FRIEND SIMEON" (it ran), "this is hopein' to find you alive and to say that I am enjoyin' the same blessin'. And likewise have had a run of luck, after I'd begun to think 'twa'n't never comin'. I've struck a vein of silver that's goin' to make my fortin' sure, if it pans out anything at all as I calkerlate now, and I want an honest man to come and help me keep it away from these sharpers that are as furce as wolves after it. I write to you fust of anybody because I ain't forgot the good turn you done me lickin' the schoolmaster and taking care of me when I had the fever, and nobody else come nigh me. I send a check that will pay your expenses gettin' here and I hope you'll let me know pooty quick whether you're a-comin'.

"Yours to command,
"CYRUS BADGER."

"P. S.—You can be sure there wa'n't never nothin' like it for a chance to make a fortin."

There was a chorus of exclamations.

"Well, Sim, I begin to b'lieve there is somethin' in your figurin', after all," said Elijah Wiswell, scrutinizing the check. Elijah was a practical man, and knew that brilliant prospects were often delusive, but the check impressed him.

"Well, I never had no head for figgers, and mebbe that's the reason I'm to the bottom of the heap," said Uncle Zach, mournfully. "Gran'ther he always said a man's luck lay in his bumps."

"Just my luck that I never licked a schoolmaster nor took care a feller through a fever," grumbled Jim Durgin. "But I'm glad of your luck anyway, Sim."

And Sim received a great many hearty grips of the hand, for though he was "shiftless" there was something about Sim that made everybody like him.

In spite of his firm faith that his chance was on the way Sim seemed almost overcome by surprise. His angular frame trembled and perspiration stood in drops upon his brow.

"I'm obleeged to ye all," he said, in a somewhat bewildered way, "but I'm kind of took by surprise, for it's come sooner'n I calkerlated. You see, it's been a little kind of hard. I wa'nt never one that stiddy days' works come nateral to, but I ain't one neither that likes to have folks think slightin' of him, and p'int their finger at him and begrudge him a meal of victuals. So, though I ain't a-goin' to complain of nothin', it has been sometimes a little mite hard. For there ain't none of us but what's got feelin's. And now my chance comin' along so kind of onexpected I be a little upsot. So I'll jest shake hands all round once more and then I'll go home." And Sim shuffled off, while the crowd lingered, glad of an opportunity to talk over his good fortune without the embarrassment of his presence.

As he drew near his own gate Sim saw that a group of neighbors was gathered around it. Had the news of his good fortune reached them so soon and had they come to rejoice with him? Sim liked sympathy, but just now, until the first flush of his joy was over, he felt that he would rather be alone. But the neighbors fell into the background as he drew near, and disclosed a stranger—a worn and haggard-looking woman, who, with two little girls clinging to her skirts, leaned against the fence.

Sim looked at her with no sign of recognition in his face. But she raised her sad and heavy eyes to his, and said, appealingly: "He's dead, and he told me to come to you. I didn't want to, and I've been tryin' for more'n a year to get along, but I fell sick, and I couldn't see my children starve. I've had a hard time, Sim. He didn't treat me very well, particularly after he took to drinking; but he had hard luck, poor fellow; everything seemed to go against him. If you'll take me and the children in we sha'n't cost you much. I sha'n't last a great while, but I can work some; you know I used to stitch shoes."

"You can't never in this livin' world be Cynthy Jane?" said Sim, tremulously.

"Yes, I am, It's no wonder that you don't know me," said the woman, sadly. "I used to be so bloomin', and now I'm nothin' but a shadder."

"I do know you, Cynthy Jane. I know your voice and your eyes, but I kind of didn't want to believe 'twas you lookin' so pindlin'."

He smoothed back the children's hair from their foreheads and scrutinized their faces gravely. Then he marshaled the little group before him into the house.

It was a dreary and sparsely furnished little place. The emptiness and dreariness struck Sim as never before, but a vine nodded at the window, and it was cool and quiet. The woman sank down on the hard little lounge with a long sigh of relief, but the children cried out, in their pathetic voices, that they were hungry.

Sim was filled with shame and distress. A very few dry crusts were all that his larder afforded. Dan Wingate had been fishing, and he had intended to drop in upon Dan upon some errand that would serve as an excuse at about the time when Dan's fry would be likely to be done to a turn. He had made no preparations whatever to "set his own pot a-bilin'" that day. He was rubbing his forehead with his bandana in direst perplexity, when, moved, as it seemed to Sim, by some indirect interposition of Providence, Mrs. Timberly, the wife of the well-to-do blacksmith who lived next door, appeared, bearing a dish of soup, from which was wafted an appetizing odor, and a loaf of bread of goodly size. And following in her wake came other neighbors bringing eatables, until Sim's table groaned under such a burden as it had never known before.

"You see we thought you might not be prepared for company, being a single man," explained Mrs. Timberley, "and, besides, we felt as if we wanted to do something to welcome Cynthy Jane back."

Sim was glad and thankful that his guests were provided with food, but every mouthful that he tried to eat seemed to choke him. He remembered that yesterday he could have eaten his neighbors' food without shame; but then Cynthy Jane was not there to see.

"It's the last meal they shall ever have by the charity of the neighbors, if steppin' round lively can fetch anything to pass," said Sim to himself.

And as soon as the dinner was eaten he went down to Sam Ellis' shop. Sam Ellis was the shoemaker, and he always had more work than he could do. He had offered Sim a great many jobs, which he had declined. When he asked, with great eagerness, for a job, Sam Ellis looked amazed.

"Why, they've been tellin' that your chance had come along, that you was goin' to Californy to make your fortune," he said.

Sim turned away his head and looked out of the window. With the beckoning finger of his chance lifted above the "stiddy days' works" which he saw stretching before him in a dreary monotony which his soul abhorred, luring him to change of scene and adventure, and to fortune which should drop into his hands like manna from heaven, as he had always dreamed it would, was it strange that for a moment Sim's spirit wavered? But he turned again to the shoemaker and straightened himself so that he stood almost erect.

"If you've got a job for me, I calkerlate I'd better tackle it right away. Folks seem to think I'm goin' to Californy jest because I got a letter from an old friend invitin' on me. But 'tain't every invite that comes along that's a man's chance. A man of interleck he discrimernates."

Sim and his chance and the return of Cynthy Jane were the subjects of a nine days' wonder in Greenhollow, but Sim was disappointingly reticent, and he kept persistently at work, contrary to the prediction of everybody in the town, and was seldom to be found at his accustomed pastime of "settin' in the store."

Everybody who had ever heard of Cynthy Jane called upon her, and all pronounced her "in a decline," and wondered what would become of those poor children left to the care of "that shiftless Sim Pingree," when she was gone. He was working now, but he "couldn't become a steady working man any more than the leopard could change his spots."

But Cynthy Jane seemed to make up her mind not to go. Instead of growing worse with the fall of the leaves, as everybody had predicted, she grew better. The children were well fed and clothed, and sent to school, and Sim's humble domain began to take an air of thriftiness and comfort. One day Sim came home with something on his mind.

"Cynthy Jane," he began, shuffling to and fro in his most excited manner, "they're a-sayin' down in the village—you know it comes kind of nateral for Greenhollow folks to talk about other folk's affairs, and they don't mean no harm by it neither—they're a-sayin' that you and I had better git married. I know I ain't fit for you, Cynthy Jane, and never was; but when a woman can git stiddy days' works out of a man that he never thought was there, why, if she would bring herself to be so accommodatin' as to have him, seems as if 'twould be the makin' of him."

"Why, Sim, I believe you've forgiven me," said Cynthy Jane, blushing as brightly as when she was young.

And the upshot of the matter was that Cynthy Jane and Sim went to see the minister.

It was about five years afterward that Sim sat in the store one evening with about the same group that had been there when his memorable letter from California had arrived.

"Did you ever hear again from that friend of yours in Californy that was goin' to give you a chance to make your fortin, Sim?" said Jim Durgin.

"Yes. He made a pile of money, and then he lost it, and made more ag'in, and I don't know jest how 'tis with him now," said Sim, rather indifferently.

"Them minin' fellers has their ups and downs," said Uncle Zach, with the manner of one who knows all about it. "Seems as if that must 'a been your chance, Sim, seein' no other one hain't ever come along," he added.

"I don't see as Sim has anything to complain of," said Elijah Wiswell, the storekeeper. "Industrious as any man in Greenhollow, and growin' forehanded every day, ain't you, Sim? I guess 'twas Cynthy Jane comin' along in the stage that day that was Sim's chance."

"Well, there is sometimes a thing comes along that seems a man's chance and it ain't, and then ag'in there's a thing that don't seem to be and is. I've always said it took a man of interleck to tell when his chance come," said Sim, in his old oracular way.

"But this of yourn seemed to be a case of heart more'n interleck, eh, Sim?" said Jim Durgin.

Sim hung his head sheepishly.

"Well, now, there's that chubby-faced youngster of yourn, mebbe he'll git your chance and hisn too. Couldn't that happen accordin' to your theory?" asked Uncle Zach, who had never ceased to puzzle over Sim's theory of chances.

"Well, now, to tell you the truth, if he gets as good a chance as I have I won't ask any better for him," said Sim, still looking a little sheepish, but holding his head very straight.

And Sim's content was as great as it seemed, in spite of the "stiddy days' works," though once in a while he did have an attack of laziness, when they became intolerable. But then he went fishing with Dan Wingate, and brought home a great quantity of fish. And Cynthy Jane never scolded.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Needle Making.

At Borcette, which is the most important center of needle manufacture in Europe, the conversion of the steel wire into rough needles requires twenty operations, the principal of which are the measurement of the wire, the scouring, the winding off, and the cutting off into lengths equal to two needles. The pointing is done with two grindstones. By the aid of a copper finger-stall the workman holds fifty wires at a time, which are heated to redness by the friction. The dust and powdered steel formerly produced consumption in the workmen after a few years, but by the aid of ventilators this evil has been entirely overcome. After the sharpening boys cut the wire in two, flatten the head, anneal and punch the eyes. The tempering and annealing require nine operations, but they are done in piles of fifteen kilogrammes (33.69 pounds), containing more than 300,000 needles. One million needles are polished at one time. There are five operations, which are each repeated seven or eight times. The needles are put in hollow rollers with small hard stones and colza oil. The stones are gradually pulverized, and the friction of the powder gives the principal polish. For the final polish oil and coarse bran are used. The sorting of the polished needles requires five operations, and after the burnishing they are put into papers.

The First American Circus.

The first circus in the United States started out of Putnam county, N. Y., in 1827 or 1828. It had eight or ten performers, as many horses, neither tent nor seats, and advertised only by marching through the village invested, with a man ahead calling out the place of exhibition, etc. The programme included feats of strength, leaping, etc., and riding without saddle, and the ring was pitched in yards wherever convenient. After a time an elephant was added, and from this grew the menagerie addition. In 1832 the first tent was used in New York city.

FACTS AND COMMENTS

This will be the greatest railroad building year on record. Already, since the 1st of January, nearly six thousand miles of new road have been built in the United States. During the corresponding period last year 3,459 miles had been constructed, and that was regarded as great things.

The frozen bodies of De Long and his ten companions of the lost Jeannette are to be brought home in cast iron coffins especially made for them in New York. The coffins are lined with felt, ground cork, etc., by which the bodies will be kept from the outward air. Being frozen they are expected to change into adiposene or waxy tissue, the features always preserving their natural expression. The caskets have been shipped to St. Petersburg.

An article called fertilizing moss is offered in New York to take the place of soil in raising plants. The discoverer is a Frenchman, Alfred Dumesnil, a scientific horticulturist. It is claimed that "this wonderful discovery by which plants may be cultivated without earth, or with earth in combination with the moss, bids fair to completely revolutionize present methods in the house culture of flowers." A great variety of plants, it is said, have been experimented upon in this way, and even vegetables raised from the seed to maturity.

In France it frequently happens that a murderer is not only sentenced to death but required to pay a heavy fine to the relations of his victim. These fines are inflicted by the judges. A few years ago a man named Armand, of Bordeaux, was tried for attempting to murder his servant. The jury acquitted him, but the bench, having their doubts about the matter, sentenced him to pay $4,000 to the servant, and the court of Cassadon upheld the curious decision. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, when acquitted of the murder of Victor Noir, the journalist, in 1870, was made to pay $4,000 damages to his victim's mother. Only a few months ago a man who killed another in a duel was obliged to pay his antagonist's widow $4,000, beside undergoing a year's imprisonment.

A farmer who has irritated the hills of South Euclid, O., for some years in pursuit of a living, dug from the earth a crop which pans out more to the square inch than any of his previous agricultural efforts. He was engaged in making an excavation on the site of an ancient corn-crib, and while so doing unearthed a rust-eaten, iron tea-kettle of the pattern which found favor with those of a half-generation ago. The kettle contained copper, silver and gold coins, principally from the American mints, with a few Canadian pieces, amounting in all to something over $800. None of the coins bore date later than 1859. The farm was formerly owned by a man named Wilson, who sold out and moved West early in the '60's. It is possible that Wilson or some other tenant, becoming fearful of Southern invasion, made a plant of his available capital.

The tithing house is still in active use in Salt Lake City, and through it $500,000 a year is collected by the Mormon officials. This comes mostly from the poor, according to a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and nobody knows to what use it is put, although many had their surmises when they found that Brigham Young, although not entitled to any salary, died worth several millions. The rich evade their tithes in a variety of ways; the poor must pay them, or they are subjected to trouble and annoyance. When they have paid their tithes they are not out of debt to the church. They must contribute when called upon to the erection of new buildings, or do anything else which the priesthood may demand. "Better starve your body than your soul," and away goes the last bushel of corn, or the last sheep, or the last steer.

There are twenty-one railway corporations in the United States having each a capital above $25,000,000, and gross earnings from $4,044,576 on the incomplete Northern Pacific to $75,182,973 on the Pennsylvania Central, as follows:

Roads.	*Capital.*	*Gross earnings.*
Northern Pacific	$91,312,958	$ 4,044,576
New York Central	89,428,000	32,348,395
Erie	86,536,800	20,715,602
Pennsylvania	83,880,000	75,182,973
Atchison and Topeka	59,500,000	12,584,509
Chicago and Bur	62,308,196	21,324,859
Union Pacific	70,928,500	24,258,817
Central Pacific	59,275,500	24,094,100
Lake Shore	49,466,500	17,971,321
Penn. and Ohio	45,000,000	5,494,112
Chicago and Rock Is.	41,900,000	11,956,907
Southern Pacific	96,783,000	.....
Wabash	40,000,000	14,467,789
Chicago and Northw.	47,323,400	19,383,072
Chicago and Milw'kee.	34,845,745	17,025,461
Reading	34,278,175	35,286,463
Missouri Pacific	30,000,000	6,722,477
Illinois Central	29,000,000	8,586,367
Chesapeake and Ohio.	27,747,555	2,705,443
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	27,485,185	10,461,911
Totals	$1,064,488,120	$173,989,388

Edwin H. Flood, a Philadelphia builder, is engaged upon probably the most extensive building operation ever attempted in that city. It is the erection of eight hundred houses upon all the vacant land between Seventeenth street and Islington lane and Diamond and York streets, comprising in all about forty acres. All the woodwork in the buildings will be prepared and fitted at a large saw and planing mill specially erected. A brick yard capable of making 50,000 bricks a day has also been erected. All the clay used in the manufacture of bricks is procured from the excavations for the cellars of the new buildings. The lumber is purchased by the million feet at a time. All the hardware used in the buildings is bought in quantities at a time sufficient to cover the entire building operation. The paints, glass and other necessaries entering into the construction are also secured in large quantities. There is now under way the first installment of 104 houses. They are all ten-room houses, and alike in finish. The fronts are of the Queen Anne style, and are of Philadelphia pressed brick, ornamented with black and buff ecve brick. Over the window and door heads runs a broad course of Tennessee marble and a paneled base of the same material reaches to the window-sill. The floor of the vestibules will be laid in marble and wainscoted with the same material. This is one of the ways by which that city continues to have cheap houses.

The story of the poisoning of 100 Hungarian husbands is one of the most extraordinary on record. Thekla Popoy, a gypsy woman of seventy years, invented or discovered a poison, acting slowly but surely, and in its effects imitating the symptoms of disease. This poison she sold by the bottle to those women whose husbands obstinately refused to die to suit their spouse's plans. For two years she plied her trade, selling her poison at the rate of $25 to $50 a bottle. About two months since, however, a rich peasant died under suspicious circumstances, which led to ugly rumors resulting in the disinterment of his body. But no traces of foul play could be discovered, and people were forgetting the sensation when the daughter of the old gypsy suddenly horrified the community by coming before the court and testifying that she gave the wife of the dead man a bottle of poison prepared by her mother. She saw the wife pour the poison into the husband's coffee and told her mother what she had seen. Her mother answered that she would poison her if she did not hold her tongue. Subsequently she quarreled with her mother about some property, and in revenge determined to betray her. The gypsy and the widow were both arrested, but stoutly denied the crime. The judge, however, overheard the two talking in the jail, when the widow said to the gypsy: "Well, I am young and pretty. He was old and ugly. Why should he not die?" It was found that the crime had extended through the entire community, and dead husbands in the region are being disinterred and examined by the score.

Peculiarities of Forest Fires.

A correspondent of the *Fireman's Journal*, who has lately gone over the territory devastated by the great fire in the forests of Michigan last fall, says his observations are conclusive that phenomena aside from the ordinary conditions of combustion were developed. In the first place the fire created at least two veritable storm-centers, which had the essential feature of storms, and especially the spiral winds. The evidences are confirmatory of the belief that this storm-center, after it became fully developed, consisted of a heated body of air or gas in a state of combustion, which was constantly fed by the smoke and vapor driven to the center by the whirling winds and the gases generated in the combustion of the pines and other resinous woods. This body of air, or burning gas, if it may be so called, by its heat acquired an ascensive force, but by rapid forward motion of the fire was sucked forward and devoured, actually preceding the fire proper. It is evident that this body was of intense heat, possibly as great as 400 degrees Fahrenheit, at which oxygen and carbon unite. That such a body of luminous vapor existed, detached from the fire, is asserted by many who saw it from a distance, and by those who were under it but who escaped from the fact that it passed above their places. The idea is further sustained by the fact that the fire jumped whole patches of inflammable slashings, and alighted beyond, lifting and falling in its forward motion like a balloon touching the earth. Fences in the center of broad fields burst into a blaze as if by explosion, and others nearer the fire escaped. A man in fighting the fire took off his trousers, fearing they would catch fire and burn him up, and left them in a furrow in the middle of a field, remote from any combustible material. When he went to get them he found them burned, and six quarter-dollars that were in the pocket melted together. A set of spoons were served the same way at another place. Mrs. Lock and five children were burned to ashes, nothing but their bones remaining in the middle of the road, 100 feet from any heavy timber. Green timber was dried and burned, and perhaps the most conclusive evidence was the apparantly spontaneous appearance of fire in stumps and fences when no sparks were falling. These blazes appeared of white light and indicated a chemical union of carbon and oxygen. Another general feature is the fact that the fire appeared to move forward in parallel lines of varying width, and that in these lines everything was burned, and frequently to ashes. At the edge of the track a fence would be burned square off, just as though it had been cut or sawed perpendicularly; a house would be taken and the barn left; a wagon and a fanning mill were within five feet of each other, and the wagon was burned to ashes and the fanning mill not charred. It would be impossible, under ordinary circumstances, to burn a wagon without piling combustible material over it; but of this, nothing but the iron was left. Finally, the storm and fire disappeared simultaneously; that is to say, the fire was dependent upon the storm, or secondary to it—that it was prevented from lingering in the track or from burning sideways. In from two to three hours the fire was practically out where it had passed, indicating that the prime cause of the rapid combustion was in the storm which had passed, and which passing, perhaps, carried in its wake a condition of atmosphere opposed to combustion. This hypothesis explains pretty much all the phenomena except the balls of fire, which exactly corresponds with what is known as "ball lightning," but which is a form of electricity wholly disputed by some, but recognized by Professor Loomis. The statements of Ballentine and Kabocke are confirmatory of this ball-lightning idea and contradictory of the idea that these lights arose from the intense heat, or they themselves could not have survived it. Other statements are to the effect that this ball of fire fell on the ground and exploded, running in all directions. This is explained by some who were not present, who say that it was but the resinous cones of the pine ignited, carried by the wind, falling, scattering the burning pitch about them; but it should be remembered that those people who saw this phenomenon are men who have lived amid forest fires all their lives and have seen all the ordinary phenomena, and are not of a class exactly visionary or imaginative. It is fair to assume the possibility of electrical phenomena incidental to this fire storm, both from the fact that it was a great commotion in the elements and because it differed from a storm only in the facts of the absence of rain and presence of fire.

The value of agricultural implements yearly produced in the United States has increased ten-fold since 1858. In that year the census showed it to be $6,800,000. Now it is more than $68,000,000.

England derived last year $2,760,000 from the duty on carriages.

HEALTH HINTS.

LAY A FAINTING PERSON DOWN.—It is surprising how everybody rushes at a fainting person and strives to raise him up, and especially to keep his head erect. There must be an instinctive apprehension that if a person seized with a fainting or other fit fall into the recumbent position death is more imminent. I must have driven a mile to-day while a lady fainting was held upright. I found her pulseless, white and apparently dying, and I believe that if I had delayed ten minutes longer she would really have died. I laid her head down on a lower level than her body, and immediately color returned to her lips and checks, and she became conscious. To the excited group of friends I said: Always remember this fact—namely: fainting is caused by want of blood in the brain; the heart ceases to act with sufficient force to send the usual amount of blood to the brain and hence the person loses consciousness because the function of the brain ceases. Restore the blood to the brain and instantly the person recovers. Now, though the blood is propelled to all parts of the body by the action of the heart, yet it is still under the influence of the laws of gravitation. In the erect position the blood ascends to the head against gravitation, and the supply to the brain is diminished, as compared with the recumbent position, the heart's pulsation being equal. If, then, you place a person sitting whose heart has nearly ceased to beat, his brain will fail to receive blood, while if you lay him down, with the head lower than the heart, blood will run into the brain by the mere force of gravity; and, in fainting, in sufficient quantity to restore consciousness. Indeed, nature teaches us how to manage the fainting persons, for they always fall, and frequently are at once restored by the recumbent position into which they are thrown.—*Medical Journal.*

VALUABLE LINIMENT.—"Scarcely a week passes," says a physician, "that there is not a report of some one who has died of tetanus, commonly called lockjaw, brought on by some sharp instrument being stuck in the body—usually a nail in the foot. Such wounds will generally prove harmless if the following liniment be properly applied: Two ounces alcohol, two ounces oil of origanum, one-half ounce tincture of camphor. I was once called to see a boy twenty-four hours after he had stuck a rusty nail in his foot. He appeared to be in intense agony, and his foot was considerably swollen. I opened the wound so that serum flowed a little from it, and then folded a piece of soft cotton cloth, eight-ply, and thoroughly saturated it with the liniment and bound it on the wound, giving instructions to renew the application every two hours until relief be given. In six hours I called to see the boy; and he was out in the yard playing, and suffered no more from the wound. The liniment is good for any fresh wound on man or beast and every family ought to keep a bottle of it. I do not affirm that in every case it will prevent lockjaw, but I do believe that, if properly used, lockjaw would seldom occur."

Finding Fault---A Fable.

One day a Giraffe met an Ass on the banks of a river and called out:

"Say, my friend, why can't you keep that infernal bray of yours still for half an hour at a time. I no sooner fall into a doze than off goes your 'gee-haw! gee-haw!' until my nerves are all unstrung."

At that moment a Monkey came swinging down from the top of a tree, and remarked:

"Mr. Giraffe, I wish you would keep your nose at home. It isn't very pleasant to have you come poking it into the tree-tops just as the family are settling down for the night. And why do you go trooping through the forest like a beast who is afraid the Constable may attach his neck for debts?"

"And I desire to remark," began the Parrot, as he settled down on a limb near by, "that if I was a Monkey I'd have some respect for other people's rights. You do nothing but chatter and chuckle all day long, and there is a growing suspicion in these woods that you had rather dine on Parrot than on berries."

"And what are you talking about!" demanded the Hare, as he crept through the grass. "As for chatter, I'd like to hear some one equal you, and your squawks and squeals are enough to drive a Hare crazy. You are of so little account that even a hungry Huntsman won't waste powder to kill you!"

"I wish the whole crowd of you would clear out!" exclaimed the Wolf, as he came forward and licked his chops with self-satisfaction. "Fact is, an honest, industrious Wolf can scarcely keep his head above water when compelled to exist among you."

"And I would like to add," observed the Alligator, as he crawled to the bank, "that if any of you are meaner than the member from Arkansas who has just sat down I'll present him with a medal!"

"And it was only yesterday that this Alligator devoured one of my kids!" shouted the Goat, as he came down the path.

"And you have often torn down my houses for the mere fun of the thing!" charged the Ant as she came out of her abode.

MORAL:

"Ladies and gentlemen," remarked the Rhinoscros, as he hove in sight, "let this convince you that we all have our faults, and that we are expected to bear with each other's. While the Ass may bray, the Parrot chatter, the Wolf howl and the Alligator rake in the pot, they allow the rest of us to go our ways and do as we like. He who begins to find fault with the Ass will not stop until he has discovered that the whole world is wrong. Let us now shut up and look for breakfast."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A recent visitor to Winnipeg, on the Red river, discovered the ruins of the fort which belonged to a colony founded in 1811 by Lord Selkirk, a Scotch philanthropist. He came over with eighty families and for several years they prospered, but the destruction of a wheat crop by grasshoppers made them poor again. Selkirk journeyed to Prairie du Chien in the dead of winter to get seed for the next year's planting. At this time there were 1,000 to 1,500 persons in the colony. Conflicts as to the ownership of the land ensued between Selkirk and the Hudson Bay company, and in 1825, bankrupt and disheartened, he returned to Scotland, some of the people accompanying him and the rest scattering throughout Canada.

SUNDAY READING.

Prayer.

An article found among the unpublished papers of the late Dr. J. A. Alexander, on "Circumlocution in Prayer," closes with the following "practical suggestions to young men who are forming their habits" in respect to prayer. They are equally applicable to all who pray in public, and especially to those who pray in the Sunday-schools.

1. Let your prayer be composed of thanksgiving, praise, confession and petition, without any argument or exhortation addressed to those who are supposed to be praying with you.

2. Adopt no fixed forms of expression, except such as you obtain from Scripture.

3. Express your desires in the briefest, simplest form, without circumlocution.

4. Avoid the use of compound terms in place of the imperfect tense.

5. Hallow God's name by avoiding its unnecessary repetition.

6. Adopt the simple devotional phrase of Scripture; but avoid the free use of its figures, and all quaint and doubtful application of its terms to foreign subjects.

7. Pray to God and not to man.

Religious News and Notes.

Ocean Grove, the famous camp-meeting ground, was unknown thirteen years ago.

The Northern Presbyterian church has 572,128 communicants and the Southern church 124,806.

A writer in the *Independent* expresses the opinion that the Mahomedan power is sick unto death.

There are five branches of the Methodist church in England, and their aggregate increase in membership last year was 22,713.

The richest colored congregation in the country is said to be that of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic church, Washington. The best church music at the Capital is alleged to

The Centre Reporter.

R. H. KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Sept, 28, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Philad.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana county.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F ELLIOT, of Tioga.

Democratic County Ticket.

REPRESENTATIVES,
HENRY MEYER,
BENJAMIN F HUNTER.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
J. H. TOLBERT.
CORONER
DR. H. K. HOY.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

Last day for being assessed and registered—Thursday, Sep. 7th.

Last day for paying taxes—Saturday, October 7th.

Last day for being naturalized—Saturday, October 7th.

Voters should attend to these important matters or it may cause great trouble.

Phipps, the radical almshouse robber, was arrested in Canada where he called himself Thomson. Cooper and Hubbell can now bounce himon a second assessment, to help the "grand old party."

The Clearfield county democratic convention was held on 19 and the following ticket nominated: For congress, A. G. Curtin; for senator, James Flynn; for assembly, J. P. Taylor; for sheriff, R. N. Shaw, and for district attorney, J. F. McKenrick.

The Huntingdon county republicans have made two nominations. The regular organizaton has fallen into the hands of the independents, and now the Beaver-boss wing are bolters and have set up for themselves. In Huntingdon, on 19, there were two republican county conventions held. The stalwarts nominated the following ticket: For assembly, Thos. W. Myton and P. P. Dewees; director of the poor, Jacob Haffley; jury commissioner, Jonathan Evans. A resolution was adopted renominating H. G' Fisher for congress and expressing the hope that he would see his way clear to accept the nomination. A resolution favoring a submission of the prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people was also adopted. The independents nominated J. Irving White, of Huntingdnn, for congress; B. F. Ripple and D. F. Tussey, assembly; W. H. Sweet, for director of the poor, and Isaac Taylor, for jury commissioner. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the state nominations made in Philadelphia and denouncing Congressman Fisher, the spoils system, bors rule, etc. A committee of conferance was appointed by each body and they met previous to the nominations, but as no proposition looking to harmony was submitted by either committee, nothing was accomplished.

Gen. Beaver, the matter you are best booked upon, in the opinion of the REPORTER, and one which has been the talk of the people of Pennsylvania for several years, is the management of the State College. You have now spoken in every county in the state, why have you been dumb as an oyster upon the College management about which the people want some light?

To show how beautifully civil service reform is putting honest and competent men in office—as worked up by the party in power, we have this instance; A thousand dollar bond was recently stolen from the Treasury department by one of the officials. It now turns out that the stolen bond was a blank one. Which shows that the official was both a thief and ignoramous.

The republicans of New York, last week, nominated Secretary Folger for governor. This is a Conkling victory and was helped on by Arthur's administration. There is some talk now of a half-breed bolt with a nomination for governor.

Folger's nomination will cause a change in the cabinet.

In Massachusetts the greenbackers nominated Gen. Butler for governor, and the democratic convention also gave him a unanmious nomination.

Gen. Beaver was willing to give $10,000 if he would not need be governor and could remain at Bellefonte with his boys. Now he'd give another $10,000 if there never had been such a thing as a State College.

The strike of the iron workers at Pittsburg has ended. The differences between the manufacturers and iron workers having been settled, a great number of the mills started up with a full complement of men on 21, and the balance went in operation Monday. The best feeling exists between employes and employers, and all sides appear to be glad that the strike is over. In the blooming department of the Bessemer Steel Company at Homestead, where the strike occurred several months ago, the men refused to work because the managers discharged Critchlow, who attacked Fowly during an incipient riot, Fowley, who is a non-union man shot Critchlow, and has since been at work at the mill and was present when the union men went to work. In order to save trouble Fowley resigned and Manager Williams then discharged Critchlow. The decision of the Amalgamated Association in the matter will test the alleged reforms and the rules for the government of the mill-committee.

Democrats, organize Pattison clubs in every township, the election is fast approaching. Give the whole state and county ticket a full vote, and we will have a grand victory all along the line.

The independent republicans of Reading have decided to hang out a campaign banner. This will relieve Gen. Beaver of the great trouble he complains of in not being able to find any independents in Berks County.

Herman Conant & Co have sent us an ad. for the Mendelssohn Piano Co. The same firm sent us an ad. of same Co. some two years ago, and gave us the Mend. P. Co's duebill for $35, which has been ten times over due and remains with us as a swindle—hence we can not advertise a piano company that will just as likely swindle others. We wish to say further, for the information of publishers, that we have ascertained that the Mendelssohn Piano Co. means Herman Conant.

We suppose every honest voter is convinced by this time that no public robber, no matter how enormous his stealings, will be punished under a republican administration if he is a member of the party.

Babcock went unpunished, altho' pronounced guilty.

Belknap went clear under the favor of Grant rule.

The southwestern revenue thieves who stole millions of the revenues were tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, and then immediately pardoned by Grant.

The Evans embezzlers in this state who stole $300,000, were tried, convicted and sentenced, and immediately pardoned by governor Hartranft.

The riot bribers, Kemble and Co., who were convicted of their great crime of perjury and fraud, attempting to inflict 4 millions upon the state, were pardoned by Gov. Hoyt.

The Credit Mobilier swindlers were all let off unpunished, and given higher position afterwards.

The star-routers who stole 4 millions, were tried and proven guilty and go free.

This is the manner in which the republican bosses deal with rascals. Will you vote to keep this Cameron gang in power longer?

Or will you vote for the true and tried reformer, Pattison?

Choose ye.

It is time for the democracy of Centre to organize in every district. See that taxes of democratic voters are paid, form clubs and hold meetings. We can give the state and county ticket an increased majority by a little extra effort. We want to elect Pattison and the whole state ticket; we want to elect Meyer and his colleague as well as the district nomiuees when made. Organize, Organize!

Eliza Pinkston, who gained notoriety as the witness of John Sherman, in 1876, in the Louisiana returning board case, is now in jail for stealing. She is appealing to the Republicans to help her get clear, urging that her ghastly wounds at that time were of great benefit to them. By all means Senator Sherman, R. B. Hayes and W. R. Chandler should come to her relief.

Squatters on the immense Bingham estate in Potter county signed an agreement last year to move off their farm after harvesting their crops. This season, when the agent went to take possession of the lands, he found that the squatters had complied with the letter of their agreement by exchangling farms. A had moved on to B's farm, B an to C's and C on to A's. The agent, who is a methodical old Scotchman, has not yet found out exactly where the cheat comes in, although he is sure there is fraud somewhere.

A sad picture of life in Ireland is drawn by a correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*. He declares that no one can conceive how wretchedly poor and destitute human beings can be and live until he has ridden by cabin and crib and all the nameless shifts for shelter that offend the eye between Glengariff and Killarney. Not one decent home, not one comfortable dwelling, not one cleanly, well fed, neat human being, did he see. Troops of sad, wan, starved children, nearly naked, smeared with dirt and ashes, followed him mile after mile, plaintively wailing, "A penny if ye plaze, sur." Men and women with the dull, dead expression of dispair in their eyes waded out to gaze upon him from their cabins and holes in the ground or between the rocks, literally ankle-deep in the mud, and clad in such tattered tatters that Lazarus was attired in princely robes in comparison. Deer stood in the fields, and birds sat upon the trees, fearless of man, for no Irishman is permitted to have a gun, or to touch a bird or beast, even though his family starved before his eyes. In the whole long ride of fifty-four miles he never saw a dog; and he exclaims: "Think of a people too poor to keep a dog!"

The Huntingdon Journal last week took down the stalwart ticket and hoisted the independent candidates. And still Gen. Beaver persists he cannot find the independents.

Keifer, it is said, spent $20,000 to secure his nomination, and will spend $50,000 to be re-elected. There would appear to be more money in the Speakership of a Republican Congress than in blind pools or Star-route juries. His $60,000 will be well invested in a business where there are no losses and the profits are enormous. One of Keifer's decisions at the last session was worth millions to the railroad land grabbers. These people are generous to those who serve them.

A DAY LIGHT COMET NEAR THE SUN.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Dr. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner observatory, has been receiving messages from all parts of America, claiming the discovery of a large comet, visible to the naked eye, near the sun. To set at rest all inquiries states that it is the same comet recently discovered in South America, moving west. It is not the comet of 1812, and it is not identical with any known comet.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The National observatory reports the appearance of an immense daylight comet about five degrees from the sun. The observatory is now making observations.

THE FLOODS IN THE TYROL.

Vienna, Sept. 22.—The floods have almost entirely destroyed the towns of Innechen, Sillien, Tobloch and Welsberg. Houses are falling every hour at those places. The emperor has ordered four detachments of pontoons and engineers to be sent to the distressed province to repair the damages caused by the floods. The railway in several parts of the province will not be in running order for a month. The rain fall continues.

A charter was granted at the state department to the Round Top Railroad Company. The new line will pass over the famous Gettysburg battle field, and will extend from Gettysburg to Round Top, distance of three miles. The capital stock is $25.000, and A. W. Eichelberger, of Hanover, is president. The directors are Wm. Grumbine, Reuben Young, Peter Flickinger, Robert M. Witt, R. B. Eichelberger, H A. Young, of Hanover, and David Willis, H. D. Scott, of Gettysburg.

The Connecticnt State Fair has been given up in consequence of the storm, the association losing $3,000 thereby.

The storm caused great havoc, especially in New Jersey. Bridges and buildings on the banks of streams were swept away and railroads were rendered impassible. In Plainfield the falling of a bridge precipitated a large number of people into the water. Some of them were drowned.

Mansfield, O., September 23.—A fire last night destroyed seventeen buildings in Belleville, Richland county. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The exhibition building at Sydney, New South Wales, has been totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The loss is £500,000.

Frosts are reported in the Northwest, but so far not severe enough to injure the corn crop.

The iron mills at Ironton, Ohio; Ashland, Ky., and Clifton, W. Va., have started up, paying twenty-five cents more per ton than is paid at Pittsburg.

The digestive organs weakened and worn out by using cathartic medicines, restored by using Brown's Iron Bitters,

THE SUPREME COURT ON THE LAW OF COURTSHIP.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has lately expounded, in an elaborate opinion, the law governing courtship. The opinion was rendered in a criminal case which turned on the question whether a valid marriage engagement had been made between the fair complainant and the faithless defendant. This point was left to be determined by circumstantial evidence afforded by the incidents of the courtship. The Judge in the lower court ruled that in order to establish a promise of marriage it was not necessary to show "the making of presents, writing of love letters and all of such things that pass between young people." "We have long passed that day," he said "so far as courtship is concerned. One man may desire to court the girl he wants to make his wife in a secluded place, or he may desire to keep it quiet; another may be in the habit of keeping company with a young lady and appear upon the public highway from time to time so that all may see him. Hence there is no standard; each case must stand upon its four legs as the party built it up.

The Supreme Court thinks that this is altogether too lax a view of the legal essentials of a proper courtship. It viewed with surprise not unmingled with indignation the fact that the jury had found that a promise of marriage had been made when it appeared that the alleged wooer had been in the house of the wooed one only four times, but had "met her out in the evenings, sometimes at church, walked home with her and left her at the gate." The Court then proceeds to define the true legal standard of such a courtship as will warrant the inference of a matrimonial engagement. It says: Circumstantial evidence of an engagement of marriage, is to be found in the proof of such facts as usually accompany that relation. Among them may be mentioned letters, presents, social attentions of various kinds, visiting together in company, preparations for housekeeping and the like. These and similar circumstances, especially when the attentions are exclusive and continued a long time, may well justify a jury in finding a promise of marriage. But the Court below ignored all these matters as being no longer essential, or rather as belonging to a past age, and virtually instructed the jury that attentions paid to a woman in a "secluded place" are quite as satisfactory evidence of such promise. We cannot assent to this proposition.

It is urged this may do very well in a staid community, where the courtship goes on with marked propriety; but how will it work in the case of those unromantic, go-ahead spirits who contract their matrimonial alliances on principles of business rather than sentiment and often on such short notice as puts love letters, "visiting together in company, preparations for housekeeping and the like," out of the question?

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Harmony Prevails.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Tammany men filed into the convention hall at 10 a. m., and were greeted with cheers and a few hisses. Temporary Chairman Peckham called the convention to order at 10.20. Committee on contested seats reported that they recognized the county democracy as the regular delegation, but with a view to harmony recommended that New York representations be divided, giving the county democracy 38 members, Tammany 24 and Irving Hall ten. The report was unanimously adopted amid vociferous cheers. Report of committee on permanent organization, naming Lester B. Faulkner for permanent president was then presented and adopted.

No announcement of the third ballot was made, and the roll call on the fourth ballot resulted—Cleveland, 211; Slocum, 159; Flower, 15. The chairman announced amid great enthusiasm that Cleveland was the nominee for governor. The band played and the delegates cheered to the echo. Senator Jacobs then moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to, and a recess was then taken until 7 o'clock.

The convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock in Shakespeare hall, which Kelly and his boiling democrats occupied in 1879. The chair announced the first business the completion of the state ticket for lieutenant governor. The name of Mayor David B. Hill, of Elmira, was the only one presented. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, was nominated for congressman-at-large.

A COMET LIKE A FLYING BIRD.

Appearance of One of the Most Extraordinary Celestial Visitors of Modern Times.

Washington, September 19.—The great comet reported in this morning's papers as having been discovered by persons in Colorado, was observed at the Naval Observatory this afternoon. It was found in right ascension 11h. 19m. 32s., and declination north, no degrees and 10m. The comet was easily seen with the naked eye, and exhibited a short tail with a bright head of considerable extent. In the telescope the nucleus showed as a confused mass of bright light, indicating a large comet, with plenty of loose material. Extending on both sides were seen bright arcs of light presenting the appearance of a bird with outstretched wings. This afternoon a despatch was received from the observatory of Paris, to the following effect: "Tholien's comet observed at Nice about noon September 18, 3 degrees west of the sun. The nucleus gives a continuous spectrum, very brilliant and very much extended towards the violet. Both tail and nucleus give the sodium lines extremely brilliant, very sharply divided and characteristic. They seem displaced towards the red." The spectroscopic observations reported in this despatch are of extraordinary interest. They indicate that this is the second comet that has shown a sodium spectrum. The first was that discovered this year Wells at the Dudley Observatory, and observed at that institution in full daylight.

The reported displacement of the two sodium lines towards the red end of the spectrum is of the highest interest, since it indicates that the comet is now moving towards the earth with planetary velocity. Such an observation has never before been made in the case of any comet. From the position given in the despatch the cometis moving westward from the sun at the rate of five or six degrees daily. It is now almost certain that the comet has now passed its perihelion, or point where it is nearest the sun. Astronomers will now be anxious to learn if this comet is identical with the one recently discovered in South America. If this identity is proved, it will follow that it has approached very near the sun—probably as close as did the great comet of 1880, the comet which had the smallest perihelion distance on record. Several days must elapse before the particulars of the orbit can be calculated by astronomers and this question be definitely settled.

The comet to-day at 3 o'clock was 9 degrees west of the sun and it will probably have increased this distance by sunrise on the 20th to 12 or 13 degrees. It will therefore rise somewhat before the sun, but owing to the fact that it is also farther south than the sun it will not be readily seen before sunrise. In a few days, however, with its present rate and direction of motion, it should become a brilliant object in the morning sky.

On the whole this may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary comets of modern times. The only one which resembles it in its special features of interest is the great comet of 1843, which, like this one, was visible to the naked eye in full sunlight. Barnard's comet was also observed at the Naval Observatory this morning at 4 o'clock by Professor Frisble. Its right ascension was 7h. 27m and declination 12 deg. 41m north. It presented the usual appearance of a telescopic comet with slight central condensation.

Glaveston, Tex., Sept. 18.—A special dispatch from Houston says: Intelligence reached here last night of the shooting of three negroes at Patterson; on the Western Narrow Gauge Road, last Sunday. A white man named Frank Harkins was gambling with the negroes, and they won. He accused them of cheating and a row began. One negro was shot through the body, another through the mouth, cutting out the teeth and tongue, and the third was shot through the thigh. The first negro shot was mortally wounded, but the others will recover. Harkins escaped.

AS AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

HOW GEN. BEAVER MANAGED THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A Record of Extravagance and Incapacity For Farmers.

The "Farmers" High School of Pennsylvania," afterwards the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," and now the "Pennsylvania State College," was organized under act of incorporation, July 13, 1854. The farm upon which the college is built is located in Centre county, and was a free gift for the purpose by General James Irvin. One year after the first meeting of the board of trustees the State Agricultural Society gave its fund to the Farm School—$10,000. This was followed by a donation of equal amount from the citizens of Centre county, and by one from friends of the institution throughout the state of $25,000.

1857 the first application for State aid to the school was made and an apppropriation of $50,000 was secured. In 1861 an additional appropriation was made by the Legislature of $49,000, making in all to this date, exclusive of the farm property, the sum of $49,900.

In 1862 the act of Congress giving certain government lands to agricultural institutions was passed, during the session of 1863 the Legislature accepted the land granted by Congress in behalf of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. This land after being sold netted the college $439,168.80, an income from which it first received in 1868. From 1868 to 1871 interests received by the college from its land scrip bonds amounted annually to $26,351.40. The number of students in attendance from the time of the opening of the college in 1859 to the 1st of January, 1872, as shown by the college catalogues, averaged yearly 112—the average cost to each student for college expenses was $120 annually, so that the statement of receipts up to 1872, from the various sources, by the college would be as follows:

From citizens of Centre Co.	$10 000
" State Agricultural Society	10 000
" Citizens of the State	25 000
" Legislature of the State	99.000
" Interest from land scrip	105.440
" Students	164.720
Total	$425.060

The above total is exclusive of the income derived from the college farms, the figure of which we have not been able to obtain.

Out of this amount was paid for College buildings & equipments	$100.000
Experimental farms and "	65.000
Total	$165.000

Leaving for school purposes alone the sum of $260.060. With this sum the college succeeded in graduating sixty six young men, at an average cost for each graduate, as shown by the figures, of $3,937 27.

WORSE AND WORSE.

This showing looks bad enough, and it is not to be wondered at, that at the time those who knew of the facts complained of the mismanagement of the institution and frightful amount of money that was being used to accomplish such a small amount of good. But bad as it was, it was nothing compared to what was to follow.

In 1872, H. N Allister, Esq., the godfather of the college, and a gentleman who spent time, money and talient to establish it, died. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, General James A. Beaver, who has since that date been the home trustee, and, as such, the controling power in the management of the college. His word has been law and his influence omnipotent in its management. At the time he became connected with the college he knew its weakness, he understood the prejudices there were against it and the causes of those prejudices, and was aware of its financial failures and mismanagement. As an honest, faithful officer he should have set about correcting the abuses and reforming the mansgement.

How did he do it?

Not by attempting to cut down useless extravagances at the college; not by trying to build it and return to the tax-payers of the State some equivalent for the moneys expended, but by appealing to the Legislature for further aid, which was granted, in the shape of an addition to the land scrip endowment of $60,813.20, making the entire endowment fund of the college $500.000, the interest on which at 6 per cent., or $30,000 per annum, the State obligated itself and pays regularly to the college. It is but fair to General Beaver, in this connection, to state at the time he succeeded to his father-in-law's place as the managing power of the college it had an indebtedness upon it of $80,000.

EACH GRADUATE COSTS $6,848 26.

During the ten years he has had control of its management the average number of students per year, according to its annual catalogues, has been 144. The average income from each student has been $59, making a total income to the college in the past ten years of $72.000. To this is to be added the interest arrising from the endowment fund $30,000 per year, making the total income, exclusive of profits arrising from four farms and individal donations, as follows:

From students	$72.000
" endowment fuud	300,000
Total	$372 000

In 1878 the Legislature generously appropriated $80,000 to lift the indebtedness of the college heretofore referred to. Up to that time annual interest of that indebtedness amounts to $5.600, while from 1873 to 1878 would foot up in the aggregate to $28,000. This sum, together with the cost of building water works and a house for one of the professors, would be as follows:

For five years interest on debt	$28,000
" Professor's house	4 000
" Water works	25,000
Total	$57,000

With this fund General Beaver managed to have graduated in ten years forty-six students at an average cost for each graduate of $6,848 27.

These figures, startling as they are, are taken from the college records and given to the public, not to disparage the aims, objects or intents for which the institution was originally organized; not to decry the good it may do; not to cripple its usefulness, but to show how faithless its chief executive has been to the trust reposed in him in this matter. For ten years he has been the trusted head of its management and during all these ten years he has been receiving the State's money without any effort to return an equivalent for it or any idea of stopping the leak that has brought such repute to an institution that otherwise would command the respect and good wishes of all.

Neither do we refer to these figures to reflect upon the personal honesty of Gen Beaver, who being the principal adviser and executive head of the college, must bear the principal part of the the responsibility of its frightful mismanagement and shameless squandering of the public moneys, but to show the executive ability of the man whom Cameron and his ring of state bosses would force upon tax-payers as the chief executive of the commonwealth.

Contrast the executive ability of James A. Beaver as shown by the foregoing plain statement of facts with the executive ability of Robert E. Pattison as displayed in the management of the financial affairs of the city of Philadelphia, and then say for yourselves which is the proper person to elect as the chief executive of the State of Pennsylvania.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

DR. HARTMAN—Dear Sir. I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of your remarkable cure of myself. I was a most miserable sufferer from the various annoying and distressing diseases of delicate persons, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to even bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying that they could do nothing for me. I had given up all hopes of ever being well. In this condition I began to take your *Manalin* and *Peruna*, and, I am most happy to say, in three months I was perfectly well—entirely cured without any appliances or support of any kind. Yours truly,

MRS. HENRY ELLIS.
No. 500 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Waterbury, Sept. 15.—It is reported this morning that four persons were killed by the tornado in Winstead last night. Thirteen houses and barns were wrecked.

One thousand one hundred and ten boys are cared for by the Girard college, Philadelphia.

Press Opinions.

The New York *Times*, a staunch Republican paper, has this to say concerning the defalcation of Phipps. The Independent, Stewart and Democratic journals should all copy this paragraph:

"Force is given to the general Independent movement by the break-up in the almshouse ring and the disclosure of the frauds and the thefts with which Phipps, the absconding Superintendent of that institution, is connected. The disclosures have two important effects—first, to convince hesitating voters of the need for reform, and, second, to exhibit the inside workings of the 'machine' system. Phipps was a leading man in the local Republican organization. He wanted to be Receiver of Taxes only a year or two ago, and would have been 'slated' for the nomination on the Republican ticket, and put up for the place under the local 'boss' direction, but for the discovery about that time the growth of independence concerning municipal affairs had made it impossible to elect such candidates. More disclosures and more arrests, it is confidently stated, are to follow, and it is certain that they will be in the same circle of politics; they must seriously reduce the number and efficiency of Mr. Cooper's most valued ward and division 'workers.'"

The *Herald*: The great strike of the iron mill operatives in and about Pittsburg has ended in a defeat for the strikers. Its cost to the men who participated in it has been long idleness, which always is demoralizing; much profanity and rum, which are also detrimental to character and health, and, lastly, they have lost about six million dollars in wages Who is to blame for this? The men struck while the prices of iron were falling. Who advised them to do it? Great strikes are never spontaneous. Somebody begins them and supplies whatever information, aside from the needs of operatives, they are based upon. The Pittsburg strikers, therefore, owe to themselves and their familes to find out who has stricken them into losing all they have lost and expose him, or them to the contempt and ostracism that the results justify.

The *Patriot*: The Hon. Charles S. Wolf in a speech at the Horticultural hall, Philadelphia, took; the ground that the stalwart party now in power is not the republican party but is that same democratic party which was formerly distinguished form the true democracy by its enunciation of the doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Mr. Wolf probably had in mind the fact that Simon Cameron, John A. Logan, William Mahone and nearly all the managers of the stalwart organization were democrats in times gone by, that is, when the democrats were in power and dispensed the patronage of government. He believes that they carried their principles with them when they left the democratic party, and are therefore democrats in disguise even unto this day. But they never had any principle unless aspiration for any public office and political power may be called by that name. Their efforts to build up a dynasty such as that which was foreshowed by the course of the 306 at Chicago sprang from their own selfishness and not from any doctrine announced or inculcated by the democratic party. Mr. Wolf, however, discriminates the present democratic party from that to which Cameron, Logan and Mahone formerly belonged. He declares that "the party of Trunkey, Coxe and Pattison" is much less to be feared than that of Cameron and his "democratic contingent." Indeed if we understand Mr. Wolf correctly he regards the party "of Trunkey, Coxe and Pattison" as the legitimate successor of that national democratic party which protested against the incipient spoils system that showed a slight growth under one of its own administrations. But Mr. Wolfe's point evidently is that the "independent republican" party is the only true republican organization and that Cameronism is simply the representative of that unprincipled element which the democratic party sloughed off years ago and which arose and flourished in the abnormal condition of politics during the civil war and the period of reconstruction. Mr. Wolfe is quite right in his description of the stalwart faction, but he will find true Jeffersonian republicanism only in "the party of Trunkey, Coxe and Pattison"—in the democratic party as it exists to-day throughout the Union.

A CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A party of gentlemen were recently conversing at the Seergeant House, in Rome, Ga. The subject was circumstantial evidence. One gentleman remarked that if he were a juror on a case where life and liberty was at stake no circumstantial evidence, however strong and well connected, could influence him against the accused sufficiently to render a verdict of guilt. He said that he at one time being arraigned and tried for his life, and narrowly escaped an ignominious death. He had a difficulty at night with a young man, and was so exasperated that he threatened to kill him before morning. He went to his room, and his room-mate, observing his excited manner, asked him what was the matter. He replied that he had just had a difficulty with Ben Jones, and that he intended to kill him before he slept. His room-mate tried to quiet him, but he was determined and would listen to nothing.

He seized his pistol, rushed from his room and was soon on Jones' track. Within half an hour from the time he left his room with a pistol in his hand Jones was a dead man, weltering in the blood; a pistol shot had killed him just as the man who was hounding him was about to fire. Annoyed and confounded at seeing his intended victim fair simultaneous with the report of some other man's pistol, he rushed to the spot and bent over Jones' lifeless body, his own pistol still in hand, when a police appeared and arrested him. One barrel of the pistol he had was empty; all the others were loaded. Thus the evidence was conclusive, and after sentence had been passed on the innocent man the real culprit on his dying bed confessed his guilt.

LIFE IN THE EAST.

How the Guicowar of Baroda Enjoyed Himself.

[From the New York Hour.]

Once upon the throne of Baroda, Mulhar Rao seemed determined to make up for his miseries he had endured in jail. Surrounding him with courtiers and parasites, he abandoned himself to a life of appalling licentiousness. The State jewels which lay in the dark stone vaults of his palace were constantly worn by him in public. His person glittered with rubies, emeralds and diamonds, among which was the famous Brazilian stone known as the "Star of the South;" valued at half a million dollars. He filled his zenana with women drawn from all classes, and such was the recklessness he displayed, that he thought nothing of ordering his orderlies to seize any woman he took a fancy to while driving through the streets. Fathers became afraid to trust their daughters in the streets; husbands kept their wives under lock and key. A short distance from the city there was a race course, in the centre of which stands a circle of tall palms. Mulhar Roa loved to drive outto this circle of palms, accompanied by a bevy of dancing women. At a signal his followers would surround the trees with a silk curtin to the height of a dozen feet from the ground. Then the women were driven into the enclosure, and the screams of laughter, the delighted shrieks of men, the shrill cries of women, told the passers-by that His Highness the Geakwar and his parasites were celebrating a saturnalia compared with which the mysteries of Eleusis must have been "fat, stale and unprofitable."

ABDALLAH PASHA SHOT DOWN.

London, Sept. 20.—The *Times* in its second edition, has a dispatch from Cairo announcing that Abdallah Pasha, the commander of Demietta, has been shot by his own soldiers.

London, Sept. 20.—The *Times*, in its second edition, prints the following:

Cairo, Sept. 20.—The following account of the collapse of Abdallah Pasha's resistance has been received: Abdallah summoned his black regiment and said he expected them to fight till the last. He declared that Arabi had turned traitor and fled, but that Kafr-el-Dwar was making a heroic resistance. The soldiers asked why they should risk their lives for Arabi and Abdallah. The latter replied that they were not fighting for him but for their religion and their country and the caliph. They should be ready, he said, to die, as he was. The soldiers replied, "Then die!" and shot him through the stomach.

PEACE IN EGYPT.

Rebels by the Thousands Surrender to the British.

Alexandria, Sept. 19.—Abdallah Pasha, commander at Damietta, has requested that an officer be sent to inform him of recent events. This is considered as foreshadowing the surrender of Damietta before long.

Alexandria, Sept. 19.—From 10 o'clock Monday morning until late in the afternoon bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery continued to pour in from Aboukir and surrender their arms. There are many more to come. The ironclads Minotaur, Sultan, Inconstant, and Achilles, and the gunboats Falcon and Condor sailed eastward this morning and are now anchored off Aboukir. The forts there will be occupied by sailors and marines. Altogether 23.000 men from various forts have made submission at Kafr-el-Dwar. The telegraphic censorship has been abolished. Abdallah Pasha telegraphed to-day that he never intended to disobey the orders of the khedive, and intimated his readiness to surrender. He says he awaits the khedive's orders.

A BATTLE BETWEEN CATTLE HERDERS.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—A special from Denver, Col., giving the particulars of a six-sided combat between cowboys has just reached here. George Howard, owner of a herd of 3,000 cattle, and John Keeley, owner of a herd of 4,000, were driving eastward, in company, from Arizona, North of Trinidad, Col., on the plains, the two herds were to separate. Howard was to take the old Santa Fe track to Kansas City, and Keeley was to drive northward to Denver. On the route accidental exchanges of cattle had been made, and Howard insisted on having his stock out, but was unwilling to deliver Keeley's, and it was finally agreed to ettle the matter by a battle, in which six picked men from each party participated. At the first fire four men were instantly killed. Geo. Lester, of Keeley's party, was shot through the hip. One of Howard's men fell with a ball through his head, and two others of the same party were shot through the heart. Dismayed the Howard party with the exception of their employer fled to their camp. Keeley then rode up to Howard and proposed that they should fight it out. Howard declined, saying he had understood the matter to have been settled according to the terms of the battle made beforehand. This settles the matter and an equitable exchange of cattle was then made. The dead men were buried by other men from both parties, and the drivers, with their herds in charge, separated for their respectives routes.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Agram, Sept. 23.—While a mixed passenger and baggage train was crossing the River Drave, near Ezzek, a part of the bridge fell in and the engine and baggage cars were pitched into the river. Fifteen soldiers were drowned and thirty others were injured. The accident is attributed to high water.

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF ULCERS, SCROFULA, SORE EYES, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE LEGS, SCALD HEAD, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES AND MALARIA. DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER. CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, ITCH, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, NAUSEA, STOMACH AND INDIGESTION. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELLERS LIVER PILLS FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

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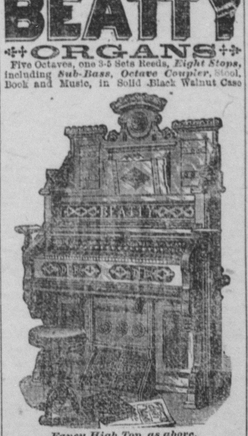
Five Octaves, one 3-8 Sets Reeds, *Eight Stops*, including *Sub-Bass*, *Octave Coupler*, Book and Music, in Solid Black Walnut Case



Fancy High Top, as above.

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THIS ORGAN IS BUILT ON THE OLD PLAN.

The Famous Beethoven Organ.

27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds, $90

Soon to advance to $125. Order now. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. Boxed and shipped without a Moment's Delay. *Illustrated Catalogue FREE.* Address or call upon

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

The New York democrats, it is admitted by the leading republican journals in that state, have a good and strong nominee in Grover Cleveland. The factions, besides, have united.

Hop Bitters.

Are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and hope," and no person or family should be without it. (a)

INVITATION.

Strangers passing through the city are cordially invited to visit the store, and make free use of its conveniences; leaving their luggage under check at any of the doors, or in the Luggage Room in the Department of Public Comfort.

Really we meant to have this important department in full operation before everybody got back from sea and mountain. It is made for strangers; and they seem to enjoy it, so far as it has got. It consists of a free Reading Room for gentlemen, a free Resting Room for ladies, free writing-facilities in both, closets, and other little conveniences; a soda and mineral-water fountain that isn't free; and a lunch-room to be added.

We make the great public welcome there, beyond the wont of any other house, so far as we know. We think it will pay us to look after Public Comfort a little, as a means of advertising. There's nothing sly or crooked about it. We want visitors to Philadelphia to have a good time, *and to connect our store with it.*

New things are coming, and fall trade is already begun. New things do not come all together. They come in a steady stream from now till Christmas. And they go in the same way. They have to. You may easily believe it, when you see our house full all the time, of goods and of people taking them away. It would be hardly worth speaking of so obvious a fact, but for the moral; which is: Buy when you find what you want; for tomorrow somebody else will be after it.

New things will crowd upon us now for mention every day. Only a few can get into the papers, except in the most general way. It will be fair to come for whatever you want, and expect to find it.

New foreign wraps have come. There are jersey coats, jersey ulsterettes, pelisses, and others. The writer of this hasn't even seen them. He has only heard of the flutter they are going to make.

Wonderful silks have come. But we must say more about the least of them than we have time for today.

We have neither time nor knowledge today to go into particulars. This is only an early notice that the store is filling up with goods for fall.

We need to say further to you who live at a distance that you needn't go to the city every time you want anything. We take so much pains to send you what you want, that you risk little in writing for goods. Let us know, as nearly as you can, what you want, and we will send you samples and prices, or take other means of finding out exactly what you do want.

John Wanamaker.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL OPENING

—IN—

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE AND CLOTHIER

Announce the completion of their arrangements for the season and their readiness in every way for even greater demands than have been made in the past.

A STOCK OF DRY GOODS

APPROXIMATING

A Million and a Quarter Dollars

IS ALREADY OPEN for inspection—with much more on the way—which huge stock has been selected with extreme care, under the most favorable circumstances, and is believed to be as choice a collection of THE LATEST NOVELTIES, as well as the best and most reliable STAPLE FABRICS, as can be found in the American market.

Dealing Exclusively in Dry Goods

Our whole time, attention and large facilities being concentrated thereon, we are in condition to offer unusual and certainly unsurpassed opportunities in this special branch of business.

We Claim three Great Advantages

—FIRST—TH

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 28, 1882.

FRED KURTZ, ... Editor.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

"THE FAIR."

The only "FAIR" in Centre Co. is at SPRING MILLS.

Wonders from all parts of the World and the handiwork of all nations now open. Bring the Family along.

Admittance Free.

G. R. Speigelmeyer & Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—We will send the REPORTER, for the campaign, in clubs of 20, for $4.00. Send in names for clubs of 20.

—The Reporter for the campaign only 25 cents cash.

—Judge Orvis and Harry Stitzer, we are pleased to note, have both recovered from recent illness.

—Had a heavy rain all last Thursday night, 21st, with occasional showers next day.

—The new comet now visible near the sun, in broad day light, if you have good eyes, looks like a bird in its flight, and seems to be heading where all wise housekeepers head for—Sechler's grocery. Somebody on the heavenly visitor wants to lay in a supply of good things no doubt.

—We understand that a party in New York have negotiated for the mountain farm, Peter Hoffer's, near this place, with a view of putting up a large hotel for a summer resort. The price to be paid for the farm is $10,000.

—The residence of W. A. Taylor, near Rock Springs, with its contents, was destroyed by fire, a short time ago.

Best place to buy furniture of every description, cheap, is at Brackbill's old stand, which has always taken the lead in this county for large assortment, lowest prices, and rendering general satisfaction. You will find prices lower than elsewhere.

—Picnics have been very numerous hereabouts this summer, a few almost every week, all passing off pleasantly and affording enjoyment to the participants.

—The rush for boots and shoes is to Doll and Mingles. New stock now open—can't be excelled for choice and low prices—it beats the best. See it before purchasing elsewhere.

—It looks as tho' a Centre Hall lady might be put to jail by Sheriff Dunkle.

—The Lutheran Synod is in session at Lewistown, where the editor is in attendance as a delegate, leaving the management of the Reporter in the hands of the d——l and his confederates.

—One night over a week ago, thieves broke into the store of Jacob Stuchm, at Centre Hill, and were disturbed by a light struck by Mrs. Strohm in her bedroom in their residence close by, she having occasion to get up. The thieves left before getting any booty.

— Lewins has returned from the city and will now open the finest and best assortment of ready-made clothing Centre county has ever beheld. Suits for men and boys, at prices reduced from the heretofore low prices of the Philad. Branch. Let mamas to take their boys to Lewins for a handsome suit, one that will please the little fellow all over.

—Mr. John Hogan, of Gregg, while at work on the house of Ph. S. Dale, at Spring Mills, on 19, accidentally fell from the building, and broke his shoulder. Mr. Hogan is one of the best carpenters in that section, and we trust he will soon recover from his injuries.

—The best sugars, finest syrups, best coffee, choice hams and dried beef, fresh No. 1 oysters, the most delicious canned and dried fruits of all kinds, dried and evaporated peaches, cream cheese, peas, beans, nuts, fine candies, oranges, lemons, pure and unadulterated spices, choicest stall fed beef fresh every day, for any and all of these, go to Sechlers, the most complete grocery in Pennsylvania for first class stock.

—On Thursday last while Peter Breon and family, living 2 miles east from here were at the Granger pic-nic, some fellow entered his house by breaking a window glass which enabled him to open the sash spring and raise the window. The fellow rumaged thro' all the drawers, tumbled things off the beds, and raised the carpets, thinking to find money, in which he failed and left taking with him a suit of good clothes for his trouble.

—A first-class dressing for ladies' boots and shoes has been prepared by the popular firm of Powers & Son which supplies a great want and does no injury to the leather be it the finest kip or any other. The ingredients of the new preparation have been submitted to city manufacturers and the preparation has received their strongest endorsement. Call for it, ladies, at Powers & Son's shoe store.

—A day-light comet is visible now to the naked eye, near the sun. If you can't get the locality, inquire at Sechler's grocery, and you will get it.

—Daniel Solt, of Pleasant Gap, aged 33 years, was found dead in bed on the morning of 18, of epilepsy.

Are you troubled with such symptoms of dyspepsia as belching, tasting of the food, heart-burn, etc.? Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

—Every-body, male and female, old and young, is interested in boots and shoes, let all bear in mind that there is now a very large and entirely new stock at Powers & Son's shoe store. They boast of having the best assortment of men's and boys' boots now in Bellefonte. They guarantee every pair sold, and offer goods so very low so as to distance all competition. A special request is made of the people of Pennsvalley that they examine the new stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as Powers & Son feel certain they can please all as to quality and price.

—It it were not for the early-dawn flip flap of Johnny Neff's flail, we don't know when Centre Hall would rise from its slumbers, perhaps along by 10 a. m., some of us. Mr. Neff is possessed of the good, old-time habits of our fathers, from which most of us have so sadly degenerated, and he rises with the lark mentioned to us in the discarded old spelling book of our boyhood, and greets the rising sun with the music of the classic flail "going thro' the rye"—flip flop; flop, flip, flap. How it recalls the good old days, as these sounds edge their way around the bank corner and reach us on our pillow, and start musings of good "ould lang syne." If there were more of this early morning flail flip, flop, flap practice, we would have healthier men and women and less doctor bills, and fewer pillows worn thro' from too much bed-lounging. It is a real pleasure to have the good old past connected with the silly present by the flip, flap of the good old flail. May brother Neff's rye crop always be an abundant one, that the slothful and indolent may learn wisdom and industry from the sweet flip flop of his flail a'coming thro' the rye, before the glorious luminary of the day peeps up from the eastern horizon.

FAME.

Peruna's made of purest herbs,
And *Manalin* the same;
It were a use of idle words
To try and spread their fame:
There's not an ill beneath the sky,
If taken in due time,
Which these two cures will not defy,
They are the cures sublime!

—The Clinton county republicans are having a lively quarrel among themselves.

THE PATRONS' DAY.

Five to Six Thousand People on the Mountain.

The 9th annual pic-nic of the Patrons of Husbandry, was held on the old ground, on the top of the mountain, near Centre Hall, on Tnursday, Sept. 21. The day opened cloudy, yet with an atmosphere which did not portend rain, threatening tho' the sky was, and happily for the festivities, there was no rain to mar the pleasures, altho' the sky kept broody all day—this, however, lent delightfulness to the occasion, as there was no oppressive sun and a genial coolness pervaded the atmosphere.

The ground was decorated by a committee of ladies and gentlemen a few days previous. The main stand had flags and a motto, *Esto Perpetua*, in evergreen, on white canvass. Front of the stand were seats with capacity for 12 to 1500 people. The several entrances to the ground were arched with green, and had mottoes attached. The main road was spanned by a large flag, with this inscription on the end, "In Essentials Unity," on one side, on the other, "In Non-essentials, Liberty." There were a large number of booths, probably 15, for the sale of refreshments, under canvass, mostly with fringed and scalloped edges.

Early in the morning streams of carriages, buggies and spring wagons commenced pouring through our main street and making for the top of the mountain, all filled with men, women and children from all parts of Brush, Penns and Georges vallies, and this stream continued to pour in until near noon. On reaching the grounds we found a similar stream of vehicles pouring in from the other side of the county—many from the most distant parts. There were people from Mifflin and Clinton counties; the crowd, without any exaggeration, at high meridian, numbered between 5 and 6000.

Order was called at the main stand at about 10.30, when the following list of officers were announced by James A. Keller, viz:

President: I. Rhone, Centre Hall.

Vice presidents: W. F. Rearick, Spring Mills; Geo. W. Campbell, Linden Hall; Wm. Dale, Pleasant Gap; John Alexander, Unionville; Jno. A. Hunter, Halfmoon; L. C. Rearick, Zion.

Secretaries: W. A. Kerr, Centre Hill; Geo. Taylor, Milesburg.

Bands present were Farmers Mills, Washington, of Pine Hall, and Lemont.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. J. H. Derr, of Williamsport, after which an address of Welcome was delivered by chairman Rhone, bidding all welcome, wishing all a pleasant time, and extending generally an invitation to all unprovided to tables spread by the patrons. He extolled the order on account of its good results and the wearing off of the prejudices that existed at its inception, and concluded by adjourning the audience until 1.30 p. m.

One of the features of the day now came on in which the good housewives and fair daughters of our county played their part to perfection, in the spread of cloths and loading them with all the good and tempting eatables of the land, rich and in abundance as the tables of princes, for those who were to feast were the sovereigns of the land, and better than the petty pocket princes of the old world. All the substantials and delicacies of the season were there, and gathered around in the happiest frame, the beauty and the chivalry of our famous vallies and health-giving hills. None needed go away without having satisfied the mysterious inner man, and even the gourmand and glutton could have been made to cry: hold, enough. It was one vast feast, divided around several hundred clothes spread upon nature's green table.

At 1.30 the audience re-assembled at the stand, when Victor E. Piolett was introduced and spoke about an hour, touching upon the importance of the farmer and the agricultural interests to all other avocations and as the key to the prosperity of our county. Col. Piolett made some forcible allusions to the abuses of and trampling upon the rights of the people by congress and our state legislatures, who care only to do the bidding of monopolists and grinding corporations. He cautioned the farmers against the sleek-tongued office seeker who only knew him when seeking a nomination, and held his nose high in the air when elected. The Colonel paid a high tribute to the services of Gov. Curtin, in this regard, who, as a governor and member of congress had shown his devotion to the interests of the masses and as the champion of the interests of the producing classes. Col. Piolett was attentively listened to and his remarks frequently applauded.

Ex-Governor Curtin was next introduced, and spoke for nearly an hour. He alluded to the propriety of the farmers organizing in behalf of their interests, when all around were seen the organizations of other avocations—the lawyer, the ministers, the mechanics, all, had their organizations to further their callings and interests, and why not the farmer? The governor contrasted the condition of the working class of the old country under the pernicious system of vast land proprietorship, with the advantages here in free America to the tiller of soil. There the producer owned nothing and under their system attain to nothing. Here every tiller owned or could own the ground he plowed and spaded and was the equal of every other man—only that he threw not away his opportunities to the blandishments of the unprincipled.

Col. Coburn being noticed near the stand was called upon and responded in a neat little off hand speech, in which he added his tibute to the agricultural classes among whom he was born and had lived, and although not a farmer, yet he had investments in that pursuit that gave him a fellow feeling.

Here the exercises were closed, and the crowd was adjourned for social chat and pleasures. Nothing occurred to mar the proceedings—perfect order having prevailed throughout the entire day among the vast throng. It was one of the largest and the most pleasant gathering yet held by the patrons.

We had the pleasure of meeting prominent citizens from far and near, among these were the venerable Mr. Wilson, of Spring Mills, and his son Rev. Dr. Wilson, of New York; Woods Caldwell, Mr. Stratton and others of Clinton, with others too numerous to mention of our own county.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Farmers always are alive to any improvements in implements, and the Reporter always takes pains to make mention of such as are possessed of real merit. We desire here to call the attention of our farmer friends to the

IMPROVED KEYSTONE CULTIVATOR,

which is a combined corn and follow worker—a corn plow and cultivator, and which is admitted by all who have used it, to have merits above any other. It has 7 blades, pulverizes and leaves the ground level, works easy, and depth can be regulated from 1 to 14 inches, and covers no corn be it ever so small. The machine is light yet strongly built, and is a most efficient weed killer.

A CORN PLANTER WITH PLASTER ATTACHMENT

is another machine to which we direct the attention of every farmer. There is no planter that equals this one with its improvement. It is just the machine a farmer needs for planting corn with phosphate; and has the double merit of enabling one to use the ready phosphate along with corn or any home-made fertilizer of manure when pulverized. This merit is possessed by no other planter now made, and it is hard to invent a more convenient phosphate attachment.

THE PLANK, JR. CAST PLOW

built in three sizes, and very readily regulated to width of furrow, to run level, metal very best, and embodying all the latest features in design and construction. The Plank, Jr. Plow is unequalled and farmers not finding them as recommended have a guarantee to return same.

The above implements can be had of S. K. Sankey & Co., Millheim, at very low prices, and no farmer should purchase any other before first seeing the above mentioned machines.

—Ladies wanting the most stylish shoes can get them at Doll & Mingles always. New stock just received—and so nice.

—The Spring Mills Academy will have a public entertainment on Tuesday evening.

Death of Rev. A. D. Rowe.

It will be painful news for readers of the Reporter to learn of the death of Rev. A. D. Rowe, Luth. Missionery in India. Rev. Rowe was well known all over the country, and intimately to many of our readers, having lived in this part of the state and preached to many schools and congregations upon the great and important work for which he has given his life. Rev. Rowe did much effective work for the cause of Christ in India, for which he is now reaping a priceless reward. He was one of God's good, sincere and devoted men and He called brother Rowe home because he loved him,—he was a jewell too precious for earth and has been called to adorn the heavenly Jerusalem, near Him whose work here he made a labor of love. Rev. Rowe died at his post in India, of typhoid fever, surrounded by a loving and devoted wife and children, who will have the deepest sympathy of all in this their great bereavement.

—On picnic day, last Thursday, some fellow, elated with the bigness of the snake he could carry in his hat, wandered into the hotel stables of this place and amused himself by taking the harness from their pins and scattering them around to the utmost disgust of Simon King, who superintends that department of the hotel and presides over it with grace and dignity as high-cock-alorum. Simon's kindly warnings had no effect upon the inexcusable invasion of his domains, and the spirit pressed Arabi Bey just went right ahead until much of the harness was so badly confused that you could not tell it from a dish of noodle soup. Simon at once very properly issued a declaration of war and commenced a bombardment of Alexandria, when some of the foreign powers interfered and saved the troublesome Arabi from further damage to his anatomy.

—The state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association meets at Williamsport this week. Four graduates of the Reporter office will be there representing four different associations, viz: Chas. Derstine, delegate from Lewistown; Wm. Kurtz, delegate from University association, Lewisburg; Samuel Krumbine, from the Altoona association, and C. R. Kurtz, from the Centre Hall association. We are proud of this record, and can boast of some 20 graduates from this office, all young men of good character who are doing finely in the west and east.

—Sam'l Foust had a buggy badly wrecked in this town on last Saturday afternoon. As he was driving down the mountain a clip on the shafts gave way, causing the horse to run off. Mr. Foust jumped or fell out and sustained some slight bruises. The horse ran into town and passed between a tree and fence—a space of three feet—in front of widow Durst's house, where one whole panel of paling was torn loose and the buggy left there with no part that was not broken. The horse, after jumping a railing, ran into the hotel shed.

—Remember Departed Friends.—The praise-worthy custom, now nearly universal, of marking the last resting place of deceased friends with monuments and tomb stones, is an indication of a growing civilization and refinement. A great advance has been made in this matter in the last 30 years. The plain, square marble slab is no longer satisfactory, but fine, costly monuments are becoming more general. Deininger & Musser, of the Millheim Marble Works, can furnish anything in their line as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. 2t

—A splendid stock of ladies and childrens shoes for fall season, cheap, has just been received at Brockerhoff's store.

—The senatorial conferees of this district, met at Bellefonte on Tuesday.

—Ten thousand dollars has been subscribed in Lock Haven toward a line of railway from the Clearfield coal region to connect with the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek raiload. The amount asked is $50,000.

—Mr. Emanuel Wolf, of Boalsburg, called upon us. He reports a California cucumber raised by Mrs. Price, which measures 2 feet, 4 inches in length. Quite a pickle, indeed.

—Personal.—Dr. Geo. Aarney, of Altoona, a former typo of this office, was here on a visit last week, and paid us his respects to our sanctum. The Dr, is getting a fine practice in Altoona, we are pleased to know.

Thos. J. Taylor, of Fleming, favored the Reporter with a call on Monday.

Rev. Gephart, of Millheim, filled the pulpit in the Ev. church, of this place, on Sunday.

Special Examination.—There will be a special examination of teachers at Bellefonte, on Saturday, Oct. 7, beginning at 9 a. m., sharp.

D. M. WOLF, Supt.

The Railroad.—The last we heard of a further extension of our road, is that it is soon to be completed. This we have heard about 12 dozen times to find it just so many dozen fibs—though it did not deceive us, as we long ago made up our minds to believe nothing in this regard coming from the railroad authorities until we saw an evidence of its truthfulness in horses and carts, Irishmen and picks. Thus far the railroad authorities have played an outrageous swindle upon our people—promising us a road in consideration of stock. They collected the stock, made us pay the bonds and right of way, cut up valuable farms to make a road-bed, in short spent our money in grading a road, and then let the whole thing lie to be wasted and washed by the rains. This has been the situation for ten years now, our people were deprived of the use of a large sum of money and acres of their best soil up to this time, and all this outrageous swindle by a company that has unlimited means at its command but seems to be a beggar in honest principles. Yet every mother's son of them wants to be looked up to as a high-minded, scrupulously honest, and moral man in the face of the trick and fraud practiced upon our people in regard to the road through this valley.

No wonder there is a general feeling of enmity against railroad companies. Their conduct is often the primary cause of mob violence. We do not see how such an outrage as has been practiced upon the stockholders could stand the test of law. We feel certain that in a court of equity these lords could be made to refund all money taken from stockholders, with ten years' interest and full damages done to farms.

But to return to where we started, the latest talk is that our road is soon—whatever that may mean—to be made. That the Buffalo Run route was to be built to the Scotia ore mines, and our road to be made from Spring Mills, to connect with the aforesaid road somewhere at C. Struble's, one and one half miles above State College, passing within ½ mile of the College. This would make the distance from Centre Hall to Bellefonte 32 miles, whereas we drive it inside of 8 miles. But, only go ahead, it gives us a good eastern outlet, and if we want to go to Bellefonte, we can hitch up our nags and beat the cars all hollow. It further would afford us a pretty fair outlet west. Hence our people will not grumble; only go ahead. Let the railroad authorities redeem their promises—better late than never, and it has been shamefully late about it already.

NOTICE.

On and after this date, September 23, until Nov. 1, I will sell tomb stones and monuments at greatly reduced prices to reduce stock for spring trade. Monuments which I have been selling at $125 reduced to $100; those which were $100, reduced to $80; those which were $80, reduced to $65; and grave stones the same in proportion, those which I sold at $60, reduced to $48; those that were $50, reduced to $38. All first class work warranted. Now is the time to buy monuments and tomb stones as I have more on hand than all the establishments in the county, at the Bellefonte Marble Works.

28 sep4t C. M. HEISLER, Propr.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The temperance convention which met in this place on Monday, adjourned, without making a nomination, to reconvene at the call of the chairman. The convention was held in the basement of the Evangelical church. The attendance was meagre.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

The republicans held their convention at Bellefonte on Tuesday. For Assembly Geo. Boal and Leonard Rhone, of Potter; Dan'l Rhodes, of Bellefonte, and Mr. Walker, from the ridges, were named. On first ballot Messrs. Rhodes and Rhone were nominated. This is a tolerably fair ticket, but compared with Meyers and Hunter it is nowhar. Mr. Rohne being a greenbacker will hardly accept. We never yet knew a ticket with two R's but what got r-riddled.

For the Reporter.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Convention called to order by Thos. J. Taylor, Chairman Prohi. party, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Fischer. On motion Rev. W. E. Fischer was elected chairman, and on motion by Rev. W. K. Foster, C. Dinges for Secretary, after which the object of the convention was stated by T. J. Taylor. Next in order was the presentation of candidates. On motion Michael Derstine was offered but refused to accept stating that while he could not act as a leader yet he was in favor of the movement and would give his sole support. On motion the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

C. DINGES, Sec'y.

—If Bellefonters violate the fish law, they can't plead ignorance—the proclamation is published in three papers there, one democratic the "Watchman," and two republican, the "Daily News" and in the "Republican." Tois is putting it thick right there, considering that the Reporter goes fishing sometimes too, and has helped to chase for the nets of some fellows.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has determined to have only colored help at its hotels. All the white waiters at the Logan house, Altoona, have been discharged, the company paying them a month ahead and finding employment for them elsewhere.

—One night last week the servant girl of Mr. Koch, of Ferguson twp., living on the farm of Mr. Robison where Mr. Robison was stopping over night, discovered a stranger in the house, and raised an alarm, search was made, and no one being found and the doors all being found locked, the family again retired, when after a while Mr. Robison observed a man with a dark lantern in his room, and an alarm was again raised, the thief hurriedly grabbed Mr. Robison's pantaloons and ran out of the room, Mr. R. had $8 in change in his pantaloons which the thief got, but the bulk of his money, some $500 fortunately, he had under his pillow.

—In the Clinton county court, last week, David Zeigler, of Bald Eagle twp., was sentenced to penitentiary for one year and fined one hundred dollars for cutting off the tails and otherwise injuring the cattle of Harry Hager. That's doing the fellow justice, sure.

A. L. Bartges plead guilty to selling liquor without license and was fined $50 and costs.

Lewistown, Sept. 22.—Geo. G. Blymire, aged twenty-eight years, a merchant of this place, was drowned last evening in the Juniata river by the capsining of a boat in which he, with three others, were fishing. His companions were saved.

MARKETS.

Philad., Sept. 26.—Flour, Penn'a 5@5.12 Minnesota extra 6.50@6.75.

Wheat 1.06. Corn 71. Oats 43.

Cattle—prime 7@7½, good 6@6½. Sheep prime 5½, good 5¼. Calves 7½@8. Hogs prime 12½, good 12¼

—Lock Haven market: Butter 30 to 35c, eggs 28 to 29c, potatoes 60c, chickens 40 to 60c per pair, lard 16c, apple butter 60c per galon, corn 80c, oats 50c, cucumbers 12c per dozen, tomatoes 80c per bushel, beans 80c, per peck, celery 5 to 8c per stock, cabbage 5 to 8c per head, apples 15c per peck, sweet corn 10c per dozen, peaches 40c per peck, grapes 30c per peck, pears 50 to 75c per peck.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, 70, 85, and 95.
Rye .70c
Corn, shelled and ears, per bu. 80
Corn, shelled. 90c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 50c. to 75c
Cloverseed,. 4 00 to 4.5 0
Timothy seed, 1.60 to 1 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $9.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter 25c
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 12½.
Ham, 15c.
Shoulders 14c
Bacon or side, 14c
Eggs per doz. 20c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

DIED.

On 24, in Penn twp., Elizabeth, wife of Wash. Harter, aged 44 years.

At Spring Mills, on 17, Franklin J., son of Thomas Jamison, aged 12 years, five months and 19 days.

On 31 ult., Mrs. Sarah J. Moyer, wife of Mr. Daniel Moyer, of Sugar Valley, aged 47 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Agnes A. Crotzer, died Sept. 24, aged 4 years, 10 months and 12 days, daughter Sam'l and Esther Crotzer, of near Centre Hall.

MARRIED.

August 20th, by Rev. L. L. Haughawout, Mr. Gillman C Heltman, of Mackeyville, Pa., to Miss Lydia L. Glantz, of Tylersville, Pa.

On 20th, by Rev. Dr. Hamill, Geo. L. Lee, of Madinsonburg to Miss Rosa B. McKinney, of Harris twp.

On evening of 20th, at the residence of Wm. P. Shoop, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. Ed. Wolf, of Altoona, to Miss Lizzie S. Shoop, of Centre Hall.

Every person owning even a small garden spot should set out small fruits, and to know when, how and what to plant send to A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y., for his catalogue, sent free to all applicants; or for 25 cents in stamps will get his 64-page "Small Fruit Instructor." He also publishes a twenty page monthly paper called "The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardner," price $1.00 per year, or from this time to Dec., 1883, only $1.00. He sends a specimen copy free to all applicants. 14sep3t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT of Centre County.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Immel, late of Penn twp., deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the funds in the hands of J. H. Reifsnyder, administrator of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at the office of J. L. Spangler, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 17th Oct., 1882, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend. C. P. HEWES,

22sept3t Auditor.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will offer at public sale the real estate of George Carlin, late of Potter twp., dec'd, on Saturday, Oct 14, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that certain tract of land situated in Potter twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded by lands of Wm. Potter, Hugh Toner, John Toner and G. W. Stiver, containing two acres and 88 perches and allowance.

Terms—One-half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the ballance in one year thereafter with interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. sep21td J. G. CARSON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of John Dunkle, late of Walker twp., dec'd:

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Jacob Dunkle, administrator of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Monday, Oct. 9th, 1882, at 10 a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them and make proof thereof or be forever debarred from coming in said fund.

L. L. L. GRVIS

22sep td Auditor.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. Mack,

Brown's Iron Bitters does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE. The undersigned will expose for sale, at public auction on the premises, on Saturday, October 14th, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m.: The farm and tract of land known as the "BARNET WAGNER FARM," situated one-half mile east of Centre Hill, Potter twp., Centre county, Pa., containing 311 9-10 acres, of which 214 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the ballance is well timbered with hemlock, pine, oak. A valuable mine of IRON ORE has been opened on same premises by the Penns Valley Mining Co. They have leased ten acres of said premises, which is reserved—the land adjoining shows strong indications of being equally rich in mineral. Sinking Creek runs through said farm besides five springs of hard and soft water are to be found near the buildings. The buildings erected on said farm consist of two dwelling houses, barn, sheds and cribs. Also a fine orchard of choice fruit on the premises.

Terms.—One third cash, ballance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage. JOHN B. WAGNER,
MICHAEL STROHM,
Executors of Barnet Wagner, dec'd.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

PE-RU-NA

Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles $5.00.

MAN-A-LIN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. Wilson, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

Vitan fm JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. may18'7

LEATHER!

ASK FOR "GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Calf Skins. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Sarah Lee, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. J. T. Lee,
31aug6t H. D. Lee,
Admr's.

— DINGES'! —

PLAIN TALK!

TO EVERY BODY.

—||o||—

READ THIS!!

—o—

I will keep up a FULL LINE OF GOODS, right along.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

I especially call attention to MY STOCK of GROCERIES as being the Equal if not Superior to any in the Valley.

☞I Guarantee Bargains—I mean that I will sell low, and only ask that people come and satisfy themselves of this from the prices asked.

WILL GIVE AWAY $1000! this year to cash customers, by a System of Checks. Each customer taking a $20 check sums purchased will be punched and when amount is full $1 will be thrown off the $20, besides having your goods lower than sold elsewhere

New Departure.

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For Autumn W

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Turnips.

It is not likely that turnips will ever receive as much attention in this country as they do in some parts of Europe, but it is likely that they will receive much more than they now do. The crop is very productive, the amount of seed required to sow an acre is very small, and the labor of cultivation may be greatly reduced by judicious management. All the flat varieties can be raised with very little trouble or expense. The seed can be raised the same season it is wanted for sowing, and the amount required for an acre is only a pound. Flat turnips can often be raised as a second crop to most excellent advantage. The seed can be sown broadcast on land that has produced a crop of early potatoes, peas or beans, and will require no special preparation except harrowing. If the ground has been well tended little trouble will be experienced from weeds. They can also be raised to good advantage between rows of corn by sowing the seed at or about the time the last cultivating is done. Good crops can often be raised on winter wheat stubble. It is generally best to turn the ground over, as the old stalks will afford considerable potash in a form to be immediately appropriated by the plants. A coating of well-rotted barnyard manure, wood ashes or ground bones will greatly benefit the crop. Turnips, like most root crops, are better for being grown as quickly as possible. If flat turnips are raised among corn they will afford an excellent article to use in connection with the dry corn fodder. Swede turnips and all the varieties that have roots mostly covered by earth require a much longer time to grow and contain more nutriment. They also possess much better keeping qualities. They can be raised on tolerably moist land in regions subject to a midsummer drought.

Disadvantages of Planting Deep.

Mr. J. J. Thomas reported at the recent meeting in Montreal results of some experiments showing that if covered too deep with compact soil no seed will germinate. Nurserymen thus keep peach pits dormant, and the fact that weed seeds deep in the ground readily develop when raised to the surface has often led to belief in the absurd idea of spontaneous generation. There is good reason for the old rule, "not to plant seeds more than five times their diameter in depth." Covering corn over two inches dwarfed its growth and had the same effect as late planting; covered from one-half to two inches it sprouted quickly, and the after growth was about the same in all cases. Wheat did best when planted from one-half to one inch deep; at two inches the vigor was less; at six inches there were but few and slender stalks. Results with oats were about the same; so too with barley, except that seed in strong soil at a depth of six inches did not germinate, but came up freely when covered with coarse sand. Beans below four inches did not reach the surface at all; clover seed failed to grow when planted two inches deep; timothy grew freely at half an inch, but utterly failed at twice that depth.

All culmiferous plants that grow from deep planting throw out secondary roots nearer the surface from which the principal nourishment is received. In corn these new roots are at two inches; wheat and oats one inch, or a little more. The great loss in deep planting seems to arise from loss of time in reaching the surface and forming these secondary roots. The necessity of planting near the surface is due to the fact that the plant needs air, even at this early stage of growth; seeds one foot deep developed well and grew vigorously if twigs extended from the surface to the seeds, so as to admit air freely. If we sow clover seed to a slight depth, and cover with fine mold, then press an air-excluding pane of glass on the earth, the plants will come up thickly about the edge, but will not germinate elsewhere. The practical deductions made are that larger seeds should be planted deeper than smaller ones; that the soil should be well pulverized, and that fine-toothed harrows should be used with fine seed. Fine manure should be spread over fine seeds so as to give sufficient moisture. We also see that seedsmen may not always be to blame for the failure of germination. Professors Tracy, Stockbridge and others heartily indorsed all these points, the former adding that the danger from deep planting is most obvious in case of weak seeds.

Milk as Food for Colts.

John E. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts State board of agriculture, in speaking of forcing the growth of colts by feeding extra milk, says he first tried Jersey milk and found that it did not agree with most of them; those that it did agree with fattened. Afterward he tried Ayershire milk and found that that agreed with them and forced their growth of bone very greatly. The colts drank from twelve to fifteen quarts of milk per day besides the mare's milk and eating a liberal quantity of bruised oats. A little runt of a colt that was considered well nigh worthless was put on this diet, and on it grew to be the most renowned "Parole."

The Pear Blight.

Although this scourge has done much injury to pear orchards, the pear is less subject to disease and has fewer insect enemies than either the apple or peach. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of blight, the one generally accepted being that it is a poison in the sap of fungus growth which by rapid increase and multiplication reaches from the branches to the roots. Many remedies have been tried, and while some fruit-growers have claimed cures by certain methods, the same remedies have failed in the hands of others. A profuse application of linseed oil with a brush has been as beneficial as anything else, but no reliable remedy is yet known. After considering remedies, the better method of preventing the disease seems more to the point, and discussions relating to the most efficacious method of prevention are numerous in all fruit-growers' associations. It is conceded that pear blight is partly due to the very rapid growth of trees set in rich ground and highly cultivated, and trees that made the strongest growth and continued to grow till late in the summer have been the first to be attacked. It is best under such circumstances to check the tendency of rapid growth by trimming and pruning, as well as disturbing the roots to a certain extent. Manures should be applied to thin soils, but not in a fresh state. A mixture of one part bone dust to ten parts wood ashes is better than manure, and mineral fertilizers should always be used in preference to decomposing materials. In winter mulching is of great benefit. Coal ashes have been serviceable in some localities. A quart of salt to each tree, sowed broadcast, has been tried with success. Coal oil is injurious to trees and, should be used cautiously. Should the blight appear cut off the diseased branch at once and burn it.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Bare Places in Lawns.

By "lawn" we mean any piece of grass kept solely for ornamental purposes. It may be merely a front yard, or on large places it may include many acres. These may from some cause show thin and bare places here and there. These may be mended by several methods. If the bare places are large, the surface may be worked over with a sharp rake, to take out dead stems and roots, and, then after fertilizing, be sown with grass seed of a kind similar to the rest of the lawn. If the bare patches are small, the quickest way to mend them is to lay turf. In England, a method is in use, not only for restoring bare places in established, but for starting new ones, called "inoculating." The ground being well prepared, bits of good turf (sod), about three inches square, are inserted a foot apart each way. These will take root and spread, soon covering the whole surface. In making or mending a lawn, recollect that the work is to last for years and that a good supply of fertilizing material will be a good investment.—*American Agriculturist.*

Recipes.

POTATO OMELETTE.—Wash the potatoes thoroughly and mix with four eggs, pepper, butter and salt and a small quantity of lemon juice. Fry a light brown.

BUTTERED CABBAGE.—Boil the cabbage with a quantity of onions and when tender chop them tog ether. Season with pepper and salt and fry in butter.

FOUNTAIN PUDDING.—Boil a pint of cream, steam it and grate into it the peel of a lemon. Add to this four eggs well beaten. Sweeten to taste. Pour into cups and set in cold water and let simmer for twenty minutes. They are excellent hot or cold and are eaten with jelly.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Break up pieces of bread in a baking dish; place next a layer of tomatoes, pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of butter. Sprinkle bread on top, with a tablespoonful of milk to help browning, and bake for half an hour in a hot oven.

TO SERVE OAT MEAL.—A new way is to put it into heated cups while it is boiling hot, and then to pour a little water over the top to prevent a dark crust forming. It is thought to be more inviting in appearance than a dish which has been dipped into; pour off the water before eating the oatmeal.

TO BAKE PEARS OR APPLES.—Put them in a small jar, cover them with water and bake slowly for at least two hours. If you choose scatter sugar over each layer of the fruit before putting the water on. The juice will then be ready to serve with them, but you can add the sugar afterward and let it come to a boil.

Household Hints.

To mount ferns use a glue made with three parts white sugar, two parts starch and a very little water. Boil until white.

To whiten the hands melt half an ounce of camphor gum, half an ounce of glycerine and one pound of mutton tallow, and apply every night.

Linen dresses or other garments will retain their color if washed in water in which a quantity of hay is placed; boil and rinse the goods in it, using a little soap.

Jelly made from unripe grapes, just before they change from green to purple, is very delicate. Wash the grapes, after picking them from the stems in several waters, then put them in a porcelain kettle; wash them before putting them on the stove, as then you will not need to put any water with them, and of course the less water the less time it will take to boil the juice. Put the grapes when sufficiently cooked in a bag made of firm flannel, and let the juice drain out without squeezing, if possible.

The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effetually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

Mushrooms.

A gentleman who has made a study of the family of plants known as fungi, to which both the edible and poisonous mushrooms belong, declares that there is no magical way of distinguishing good mushrooms, no infallible test to determine healthful varieties, and in fact that toad-stool eating is not as yet an exact science. The common ideas in regard to the dangers of eating mushrooms taken from damp, dark places, those which have their caps, and those not evenly balanced with the stem in the center, are said to be erroneous, and, indeed, tests relating to form, color, outward appearance and basis of growth are not reliable. As a general rule those having a fetid, sickly or pungent odor and a styptic taste, should be discarded, and those which are agreeable to the taste when raw or plainly cooked may be freely eaten. "One of the most common signs of hurtful fungus is a stinging sensation affecting the tongue but little, the throat and tonsils more, and having the most effect on the stomach and bowels." Let the mushroom absorb fat enough, as it will when fried in batter, to cover this stinging taste, or disguise it with spices, and the best safeguard is lost. In testing a new or doubtful species, even if it be palatable, it is well to first eat very moderately of it on an empty stomach, and if no unpleasant sensations follow it may be regarded as safe in larger quantities. "Usually the nonedible fungus discloses its character when broiled; nauseous slime weeps from the stem, a grassy and disagreeable odor arises as it heats, or, on being tasted, there is no desire to take another mouthful."

Should any error in the selection of the mushroom occur, or should an injurious variety by accident or inadvertence be served with, and its presence obscured by, a harmless one, and poisonous results follow, the taking of sweet oil freely will prove the best antidote.

The dietetic value of mushrooms is chiefly due to the large proportion of nitrogenous matter which makes it possible for them in a measure to take the place of meat, but the proportion of solid constituents to the whole bulk is very small, and in fact they are as watery as turnips. They are actually preferable to meat in two respects; in the first place, because they are lacking in those stimulating and heating properties which is one of the main objections to the use of meat in summer; and in the second place, because they furnish those salts and saccharine principles which make the succulent vegetables so agreeable. Parry speaks of mushrooms as being "difficult of digestion," but this will depend much upon the method of cooking and the skill of the cook; and, furthermore, with them, as with many other of our foods, there are doubtless individual idiosyncracies which prevent their being universally admired, and the digestive organs of some persons will be disordered by mushrooms, as in others they will be by corned beef and cabbage, radishes or cucumbers. — *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The Use of Toads.

Toads have been used by entomologists for the acquisition of minute nocturnal insects difficult to catch. A number are turned out at night in a district where a rare or desired insect is known to exist. In the morning the reptiles are recaptured, and either deprived of their spoils by a little pressure or killed and ransacked.—*London Field.*

FOR THE LADIES.

What Women Earn.

There are few occupations open to women by which they can earn large salaries. Teachers are the best paid workers, receiving from $600 to $900 a year. But, as a rule, women receive from twenty to thirty per cent. less than men for the same or equivalent service. Good saleswomen, for example, get from $6 to $10 per week. Some few who have served a long time receive $12, and occasionally a salary as high as $15 is paid; but the latter are very exceptional cases. Good female cashiers obtain, on the average, a little more than good saleswomen. But $15 per week is a large stipend for a cashier, and it requires a guaranteed ability, the best of references, and sometimes good security, to obtain such a position. The only employment in which as high as $20 a week is ever paid to a woman appears to be in the office of a bookkeeper, and here the average of wages is far below $800 a year. The majority of good bookkeepers get from $10 to $12 per week, and many women well trained in the business think themselves fortunate if they obtain $8. The sewing girls employed by large firms during the busy season, and who are engaged in the making of dresses, cloaks, underwear, etc., seldom receive more than seventy-five cents or $1 per day, and even then are obliged to remain idle for some months during the year. A favored few employed on "custom work" or intrusted with the care of small departments, earn from $9 to $10 weekly. Tailoresses are paid at about the same rate. Skilled compositors find no difficulty in earning all the way from $8 to $14 per week, though the latter stipend is exceptionally good, and is paid in very few offices. This class of workwomen, however, has multiplied so greatly during the past ten years that many are unable to get employment from one year's end to the other. In the position of housekeeper $1,000 a year is occasionally paid to an experienced woman, trustworthy and capable of assuming the entire management of a first-class establishment; but such instances are very exceptional, and can only be commanded by experienced women, well trained theoretically. On piece-work in artificial flower manufacture and occupations approximating to the artistic, it is stated that wages as high as $18 are occasionally earned by first-class hands; but in ordinary industries from $8 to $12 per week represents the average earnings of a woman in occupations requiring some training, and from $3 to $6 is a common wage in the lower industrial walks.

Fashion Notes.

Pink and pale brown make a pretty combination.

Slate-color, an ugly and unbecoming color to either blonde or brunette, for some reason unknown, has come into fashion once again.

Three rows of gold buttons are set down the front of frocks made of stuffs into which gold is woven, and constitute their sole trimming.

Turkish and India embroideries of soft, dull, yet rich coloring will trim the self-colored cashmere and cloth dresses worn later in the season.

New wool goods have ball figures three inches wide, of a shade so nearly like that of the stuff that the whole fabric appears to be plain at the first glance.

The long gauze veils formerly used here, but now out of style, are worn in Europe and called American veils. Meanwhile the English mask veil of red tulle is adopted here.

New bonnets and hats for the season between summer and winter have the brim of summer straw with a wintry velvet crown. Styles for the demi-season are otherwise well defined.

The pelisse to be worn next winter is precisely like the long plain redingote worn two years ago. It is made of cloth and trimmed with braid down the front and back, but not around the skirt.

There is nothing very new in the gilt and silvered ornaments to be used on bonnets next winter, but there are crescents enough among them to satisfy all the rabid Egyptian sympathizers.

According to the indications thus far the cloth pelisse trimmed with braiding on the seams and down the fronts will be the outside garment most worn next winter. Some have vests braided across the front.

Soft feathers in white or pale tinted colors are worn in the hair with admirable effect, and with full evening dress, diamond stars, arrows and crescents, or pins in the shape of small flowers and leaves are used to fasten the plumes in place.

A new color has been added to the already extended list of novel, artistic shades. It is called honeysuckle, and in one light is of a delicate rosy pink, and in another throws out a delicious golden hue. It very much resembles the æsthetic tint known as "dawn" which appeared last year.

At present the color that is the rage in the fashionable world is a compromise between gray and fawn, with a tendency to gray. Moonshine-blue comes next in popularity, but it is not every one who can stand it. The name of another new color is ficelle, really twine-color; but ficelle sounds soft—almost girlish. Twine-color would be intolerable.

Sailor hats are worn this fall, trimmed with a ribbon as deep as the crown, drawn tightly around it, and then tied with an upright bow at one side. A wreath of poppies or corn flowers, or a mixture of both, is frequently added with good effect. The dyed straws matched to the toilet, are easily found as they come in nearly every color in this jaunty shape.

Some of the new gimps have silk chenille tufts interwoven into them with very soft and pretty effect, and another novelty in trimmings is a plush brocaded galloon of silk with bits of silver or gold showing in the raised designs. These last trimmings come in fashionable shades of prune, marine blue, bronze brown, olive, dark green, dark garnet and black.

Elegant skirts for dressy wear are made of black satin de Lyon, with ruffles of the same alternating with those of black Spanish lace. With this skirt is a tunic of black satin de Lyon in panier style, bordered with black Spanish lace ruffles, and above this a jersey jacket of plain black Lyons velvet, finished at the throat with a collarette of Spanish lace.

A Parisian writer states that the draping of skirts is becoming more and more elaborate, while opinions are divided upon the subject of the tournure. This accessory should be but a slight one with the short costume, leaving the hips quite free. Whether paniers are worn with the dress or not, one needs a support to the puff and drapery, which is looped up very high at the back.

Housekeeping on a Large Scale.

The imperial household of China is probably unsurpassed in extent, there being married to the emperor not only the chief wife, who is the empress, but also nine under-wives of the first-class, twenty-seven of the second, and eighty-one of the third, on all of whom unnumbered servants wait. It may easily be believed that the imperial porcelain factories of Kin-tih-chin forwarded to the palace for their use, in the year 1877, 11,838 artic es, consisting of fish bowls, flower-vases and ornamental jars of the first quality, and inferior products in proportion

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES

JOHN F. WOODBURY was nominated by the New Hampshire Greenback State convention at Manchester for governor.

THE New Hampshire Democrats at their State convention in Concord nominated Martin V. B. Edgerly for governor.

THE New York Anti-Monopoly convention adjourned after an exciting session. The question of nominating a ticket was left to the State committee's decision, and an anti-monopoly platform with a woman suffrage plank in it was adopted.

AT a reunion of veterans in Laconia, N. H., ten thousand persons were present. The speech of the day was made by General Sherman.

THE honors accorded to Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette, by the New York authorities, consisted of a public reception at the city hall, attended by over 1,500 persons, and a banquet at Delmonico's, at which speeches were made by Mayor Grace, Senator Jones, of Florida, and others

PRESIDENT ARTHUR left Portsmouth, N. H., for New York in the United States steamer Dispatch, but a heavy gale coming on the steamer put into the nearest harbor—Wood's Hole, Mass.—where she remained all night. On the following morning the vessel made Seaconnet, where the President was landed, and was driven about twenty-eight miles to Newport in an express wagon. From Newport the President proceeded to New York by train.

DURING a heavy rain storm lightning struck one of the oil tanks of the Kings county refinery in Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, igniting about 30,000 barrels of crude oil. A second lightning stroke set fire to the largest oil tank belonging to another refinery near by. The fire rapidly gained headway and spread from one tank to another and then to other oil refineries in the neighborhood, and finally Penny bridge across the creek caught fire and was partly destroyed. The foreman of a fire company and another man were burned to death and several other persons were injured. The pecuniary damage is estimated at $220,000.

THE first international military rifle match between two teams of twelve men each, representing the Volunteers of Great Britain and the National Guard of the United States, was shot at the Creedmoor (Long Island) range and resulted in an easy victory for the Englishmen by 170 points. The match lasted two days, the contest on the first day being at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and on the second day at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The English team was in charge of Sir Henry Halford and Colonel Bodine was captain of the American team. The following table shows the aggregate scores of the two teams at each distance covered in the two days' contest:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Tot'l
British team ag.....	340	328	344	293	313	305	1,923
Amer. team ag.....	334	329	316	250	271	226	1,753
British team majority.....							170

A FIRE at Elmira, N. Y., destroyed the extensive boot and shoe factory of J. Richardson & Co. Three hundred hands were thrown out of employment and an estimated loss of $300,000 was inflicted. Four firemen were seriously hurt by falling walls.

WHEN Engineer Melville, of the lost Jeannette, arrived at his home in Philadelphia, he found that the many months of anxiety experienced by his wife upon her husband's account, and the joy at his return, were too much for her mental equilibrium. Mrs. Melville's sad condition compelled her husband to apply to the navy department for an indefinite leave of absence, which was granted.

COURTNEY defeated Ten Eyck and Dempsey in a boat race for $1,000 on the St. Lawrence river near Alexandria, N. Y.

THE General Unitarian conference held its biennial session at Saratoga, N. Y. Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, presided.

THE Rev. Dr. John S. Mitchell, for over half a century a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, died the other day at Newburg, N. Y., aged eighty-three years.

AT Dormansville, N. Y., Alonzo Cash, forty-eight years old, shot and mortally wounded his wife Minnie, seventeen years of age, and then killed himself. The two were married last fall, but had separated.

MAINE'S official vote for governor, with the exception of a few small plantations, whose returns will change the result but little, is as follows: Total vote, 138,175. For governor—Robie, 72,554; Plaisted, 63,756; Chase, 1,298; Vinton, 262; Eustis, 305; Robie's plurality, 8,798. The Republican candidates for Congress are elected by pluralties little in excess of that for governor. The Republicans carry fourteen of the sixteen counties. Of the senators, twenty-eight are Republicans and three Fusionists. Of the members of the house, 108 are Republicans and forty-one Fusionists.

THE long strike of the iron-workers at Pittsburg, Pa., is over, the strikers having decided by a large majority to resume work under the old scale of prices.

TICKET nominated by the Massachusetts Democratic State convention at Boston: For governor, Benjamin F. Butler; lieutenant-governor, Samuel W. Bowerman; secretary of state, D. N. Skillings, of Winchester; treasurer and receiver, General William A. Hodges; auditor, John P. Sweeney, of Lawrence; attorney-general, George F. Very, of Worcester.

SOUTH AND WEST.

AT the South Carolina Republican State convention in Columbia a resolution was adopted to support the ticket already nominated by the Greenback-Labor party.

WHILE on its way to San Francisco a special train containing the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Louise collided at Port Costa with another engine, and the vice-regal party received a severe shock. Princess Louise was thrown down and sustained a few bruises. The marquis and his wife arrived in San Francisco the same evening, and on the following day were presented with an address by the British subjects.

OFFICIAL returns from sixty one counties in Arkansas show the vote on governor to be: Berry (Democrat), 75,913; Slack (Republican), 39,947; Garland (Greenbacker), 8,271. Berry's majority over Slack, about 35,000; plurality, 28,000. The eleven remaining counties, already heard from unofficially, do not materially change these figures. The Republicans and Greenbackers have elected one senator each. The senate will stand—Democrats, twenty-eight out of thirty, and the house—Democrats, seventy-three out of ninety-one.

PROFESSOR E. E. BARNARD, of Nashville, Tenn., has discovered a comet near the star Lambda in the constellation of the Twins.

THE Nebraska Democrats have nominated a full State ticket with J. S. Morton for governor at the head.

A TERRIBLE double murder was committed near Sweetwater, Tenn., in which two men were killed—Sheriff W. T. Cates and Deputy Sheriff John Conway, of Chattanooga, who had in custody three prisoners whom they were bringing to Knoxville to the supreme court. Two of the prisoners, John Taylor and Sam Carter, who are under sentence for murder, were chained together. The other prisoner, a negro, was chained to the seat. When the train stopped at Sweetwater three men entered the cars. One, a brother of the prisoner Taylor, entered the car from the rear, while the other two entered from the front. When the train reached Philadelphia Taylor's brother approached Deputy Sheriff Conway from behind and blew Conway's brains out with a pistol. He then released the prisoners, and they secured the dead deputy's pistol. At this instant Sheriff Cates rushed at the men, firing at them. As he fired the prisoner Taylor and the other two men shot him, and he fell dead. Taylor and his three rescuers then jumped on the engine and forced the engineer, with a pistol at his head, to pull out immediately and run twenty miles up to Lenoir's, running through three towns without stopping. At Lenoir's the four men jumped from the engine and secured horses which were waiting for them and all escaped. The prisoner Carter and the negro came to Knoxville without a guard and surrendered themselves to the sheriff of Knox county.

THE Colorado Republicans nominated a full State ticket headed by Ernest L. Campbell for governor.

SAMUEL REDDEN (colored) was hanged at Metropolis, Ia., for murdering one Zimmerman. On the same day James Tracy was hanged at Chicago for the murder of a policeman.

THE Mitchel & Rowland lumber company's mill in Toledo, Ohio, was burned with thirteen to fourteen million feet of lumber. Loss on the mill, $100,000; on the lumber, $225,000.

THE Missouri car and foundry works in St. Louis were burned; loss estimated at $150,000.

JULIUS ZEMITZLY met a singular death at Chicago. He went into an ice-house attached to a brewery and was frozen to death.

A TROUBLE is apprehended in Utah during the coming campaign. The garrison at Fort Douglass, near Salt Lake City, has been reinforced by two companies of United States troops.

THE liquor men of Illinois, alarmed at the progress of prohibition in Kansas and Iowa, held a State convention at Rock Island to concert measures for a defense of their interests.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A STATEMENT prepared at the pension bureau shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30 40,939 original claims for pensions and 34,148 claims for increase of pension were filed. There were allowed during the year 27,604 original applications and 10,231 for increase of pensions. The number of claims rejected was 21,295. There remain pending 269,678 original applications and 21,288 applications for increase. The total amount paid for pensions during the year, including the cost of disbursement, was $54,296,280.54; total number of pensioners on the roll, 285,697, a gain over the previous year of 16,867. The total amount paid by the government for pensions from 1791 to to 1861 was $81,480,455.50. The total amount paid from 1861 to June 30, 1882, was $260,641,824.75. Out of this amount, and since 1871, $25,234,232.85 has been paid to the survivors of the war of 1812 and to the widows of those who served during that war. Deducting this latter amount and estimating that which may have been paid to pensioners on account of the wars prior to 1861 and 1865, about $330,500,000 have been disbursed on account of pensions.

JUDGE WYLIE granted the application of counsel for Miner and Berdell, the indicted star route prisoners, for a new trial, and they were released upon bail in the sum of $10,000 each.

THE chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products during July, 1882, were $5,128,313, and during July, 1881, $4,684,801; for the seven months ended July 31, 1882, $27,247,416, and for the same period in 1881, $24,227,301.

INFORMATION has been received at the treasury department that a counterfeit silver half-dollar made of Babbett metal and glass is being circulated. It has a good ring and is an excellent imitation.

THE census bureau has issued a bulletin classifying the population of the United States in 1880 by nativity. The native-born were: Whites, 36,843,291; colored, 6,632,542; foreign-born, 6,679,943; total population 50,155,783. Of the foreign-born 2,772,169 were natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1,966,742 of the German empire, 717,084 of British America, 194,337 of Norway, 181,729 of Sweden, 106,971 of France, 104,541 of China, and the remainder represent all the countries of the earth.

THE President has ratified the postal convention between the United States and Switzerland, to take effect October 1.

CONCERNING the new comet recently discovered in Colorado, a Washington dispatch says: The great comet reported as having been discovered by observers in Colorado was observed at the Naval observatory this afternoon. It was found in right ascension 11 hours 19 minutes 22 seconds, and declination north 10 degrees and 10 minutes. The comet was easily seen with the naked eye, and exhibited a short tail with a bright head of considerable extent. In the telescope the nucleus showed as a confused mass of bright light, indicating a large comet with plenty of loose material. Extending on both sides were seen bright arcs of light, presenting the appearance of a bird with outstretched wings. In regard to this comet a dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., says: "Dr. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner observatory, has been receiving messages from all parts of America, claiming the discovery of a large naked-eye comet, now visible near the sun. To set at rest all inquiries he states that it is the same comet recently discovered in South America, moving west. It is not the comet of 1812, and is not identical with any known comet."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ONE of the buttresses of St. Patrick's cathedral in Dublin fell, killing four women.

YELLOW FEVER has broken out at Mier, Mexico, and the inhabitants have fled in every direction.

A DUBLIN dispatch says it is announced that Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and Brennan have decided to hold a conference in the autumn in order to start a national movement, in which the various movements will be consolidated upod a platform of national self government, the abolition of landlordism, the promotion of home industries, the rights of laborers, and a paid representation in parliament.

THE Hillsdale crew—amateur oarsmen of the United States—were defeated in their race with the champion crew of the Thames Rowing club on the Thames owing to an accident. At the beginning of the race the Hillsdales took the lead and were about three lengths ahead when the bow man broke his slide. The Hillsdales were compelled to stop rowing temporarily, and the Thames crew then went to the front and won by about four lengths. Captain Terwilliger, of the Hillsdales, telegraphed as follows: "The guide on my seat broke. The accident was unavoidable. We had the race well in hand at the time, and were leading by three lengths. I threw the seat out and rowed the balance of the course without it."

DAMAGE exceeding $250,000 was done in Panama by two successive earthquakes.

SIR JAMES ALDERSON, M. D., F. R. S., physician extraordinary to the queen, is dead. From 1867 to 1869 he was president of the English Royal College of Physicians.

AFFAIRS in Peru are reported to be in a state of anarchy. Indian guerrillas sacked the towns evacuated by the Chilians and many persons were brutally murdered. At Concepcion, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, a small garrison of seventy-seven Chilians were slain to a man, but not before they had made a desperate resistance and killed several hundred of the attacking party.

BALTHASAR GRUN, a prominent German socialist, committed suicide by hanging while in prison at Hanau.

AN international electrical exhibition has been opened at Munich.

A DISPATCH from Parry Sound, Ont., says that the passenger steamer Asia went down in Lake Huron during a storm, and that of the 100 persons on board only a few were saved.

A WOMAN was shot by a process server in county Donegal, Ireland, while resisting the seizure of her cattle.

HEAVY floods have done much damage to property in portions of Italy.

THE Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, dean of Windsor and domestic chaplain to Queen Victoria, is dead.

A CABLE is to be laid between Portugal and the United States.

ALL the Irish suspects now in prison except those against whom crime can be proved are about to be released.

A DUBLIN dispatch asserts that the Irish leaders have formed a new organization to take the place of the land league, which was suppressed. They will declare in favor of peasant proprietary and of a scheme for the land colonies somewhat similar to that advocated by Michael Davitt.

MISS SARAH ELSTONE, the daughter of respectable parents residing in Woodstock, Ontario, deliberately committed suicide by building a fire and standing over it until horribly burned from head to foot. She was religiously inclined and her last words were "I am going to Jesus." She left a note saying she was tired of this world and had made up her mind to sacrifice herself.

The Trouble in Egypt.

The British victory at Tel-el-Kabir left the road open to Cairo, and they entered that city amid great enthusiasm. All Egyptians of rank occupied in the war made submission. The events following the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the occupation of Cairo were described in dispatches from Zagazig as follows: An Egyptian officer, under a flag of truce, arrived at Ramleh bearing an offer from Arabi Pasha's commanding officer at Kafr-el-Dwar to surrender the Egyptian troops there. This offer was addressed to Cherif Pasha, and contained the further information that all the military chiefs wished to give themselves up to the khedive. They stated that the rebel army had stopped all hostilities.

Butros Bey, Reouf Pasha and Ali Pasha Roobi arrived at Alexandria and proceeded to the palace, where they presented to the khedive, on the part of the inhabitants of Cairo, an address pledging loyalty and submission. They were delegated to present this address at a meeting, at which there were present several high functionaries, notables and ulemas, including the Sheik El-Edwi, hitherto a stanch partisan of Arabi Pasha. The sheik, however, took no part in the proceedings of the meeting. The delegates came from Cairo by the railway, which is intact. Butros Bey told the khedive that the rebel force at Tel-el-Kebir, at the time of the British attack, consisted of 30,000 regulars, 7,000 Bedouins and 3,000 volunteers. The first news of Wednesday's battle that reached Cairo reported a great Egyptian victory, and when subsequently it was announced that Arabi Pasha was on his way to Cairo it was rumored that he bore with him Admiral Seymour's head. The people of Cairo had never heard of General Wolseley, and imagined that Admiral Seymour commanded the British forces. When Arabi Pasha arrived alone the populace stoned him.

The khedive gave a grand banquet at Alexandria in honor of General Wood and Admiral Dowell. Sir Edward Malet, the British consul-general, and all the members of the staff of the British consulate were present.

A brigade of the Highlanders went to Zagazig and took possession of the railway to Cairo. All of Arabi's papers were seized at Tel-el-Kebir. Hundreds of fugitives, including many officers, surrendered. The British casualties in Wednesday's battle were: Killed, nine officers and forty-five men; wounded, twenty-two officers and 330 men. The enemy's loss is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded. At Kassasin there were fifteen wounded officers and 245 wounded privates.

General Wolseley, in reply to a deputation of chiefs from Tel-el-Kebir, who asked that the country be spared the humiliation of a further advance of the British, said he would occupy Cairo; that in a few hours he would dispatch the first train there with troops. This was done. The sultan telegraphed to General Wolseley offering congratulations on the splendid victory achieved by him, and requesting him, now that the neck of the rebellion had been broken, to stop the march of the army into the interior. General Wolseley sent a telegram in reply in which he referred the sultan to London for a response to his request. All of the enemy's magazines were blown up and all the unavailable stores destroyed.

"The war is over." Such were the words telegraphed from Cairo by General Wolseley. Arabi Bey and Toulba Pasha had surrendered. The Egyptian camp at Kafr-el-Dwar was deserted and the leaders were all in prisoners. General Wolseley sent two dispatches to the war office, the first of which from Benha was as follows: "I have just arrived. General Lowe occupied Cairo yesterday afternoon. Arabi and Toulba Pasha have surrendered unconditionally. Ten thousand troops at Cairo have laid down their arms. The prefect of police has undertken to maintain order. I go on to Cairo at once." From Cairo General Wolseley sent the following dispatch: "The war is over. Send no more men from England. Midshipman De Chair is safe. I have been received here with open arms by all classes. The citizens are glad to return to their homes. Our cavalry did extremely well in the long forced march yesterday. Arabi and Toulba Pasha are both confined in our guard rooms. I will now change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent."

An Alexandria dispatch says Arabi surrendered to General Macpherson, saying: "I am Arabi. This is Toulba Pasha." A dispatch from Tel-el-Kebir says an Egyptain doctor states that when Arabi was making off by railway to Zagazig he was fired at by one of his own officers. From Tel-el-Kebir 12,000 prisoners, including twenty-seven officers, were marched back to Ismailia.

Fort Aslan was surrendered to General Wood in person. The commandant and twelve officers came forward to surrender. General Wood immediately inquired for the Italian naval lieutenant, Paolucci, who was supposed to have espoused Arabi Pasha's cause. After some delay Paolucci was brought forward, wearing the uniform of an Egyptian officer. He was immediately placed under arrest. General Wood informed the commandant of Fort Asian that he would intercede for him and his brother officers, if they, with their men, would assist in repairing the railway. The offer was accepted. Several civilians, evidently belonging to the upper classes, were found in the fort. They were apparently wealthy Arabs, but they were nevertheless ordered to set to work on the railway.

Kurshid Pasha, commanding at Aboukir, has sent in a message announcing his willingness to surrender.

All the Egyptian soldiers who were at Mallaha have left that post and quit the army. The native troops having also disappeared from Kafr-el-Dwar.

The chiefs of the war party in Egypt surrendered on all sides and the Egyptian soldiers was disarmed by the British.

Wasn't In.

The occupant of an office on Congress street west fixed matters one day this week in such shape that any caller had to run the gauntlet of a boy in the ante-room, and as he retired into his den beyond he said to the youth:

"Now, young man, look me in the eye."

"Yes, sir."

"And remember what I say."

"Yes, sir."

"If any person calls and asks if I am in you must say you don't know. You will then ask their business. If they say it is a financial matter you must come in here, stop a minute, and return and say that I am out of town to take baths for my rheumatism."

"Yes, sir."

It was hardly an hour before a stranger came up, and when asked his business he replied:

"Well, I called on a little errand involving some money."

That was the cue for the boy. He retreated to the back room, winked at his employer, and returned to the anteroom and reported:

"He has just left for the country on a vacation."

"Then I'll leave a note," said the man, and he sat down and wrote a few lines and took his departure. When he had been gone ten minutes the employer came out to read it. He read:

"Called to pay you that ninety dollars, but you were out. Am off for Tennessee. See you when I return in January. Tra-la!"

It was the work of only ten seconds to fling on his hat and reach the street; but it was too late. An hour's hard work, including a walk to one of the depots, failed to turn up the man who had money to leave instead of a bill to collect. The boy over there was looking very much cast down yesterday. One would have said that somebody had been swearing at him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Paganini's Pet.

One day, while approaching Paris in a diligence, after his visit to England Paganini had the mortification of seeing his beloved Guarnerlus fall from the roof of the coach. The delicate instrument received a palpable injury, and had to be taken to Vuillaume, the famous maker and repairer of violins established in the French capital. Vuillaume not only mended it—as the story goes—but made an exact facsimile of it, taking both to the Italian virtuoso with the remark that the two instruments, lying side by side in his laboratory, had puzzled him as to their identity. The dismayed musician seized first one and then the other, played upon both, and carefully examined them, together and apart, and ended by exclaiming in distress that he could not decide which was his own.

He strode about the room wild, ecstatic and in tears—faith and fury alike struggling for the mastery in him, till the honest Parisian, overcome by the sight of a grief and a bewilderment so genuine, and never from the first intending to deceive his client, asked him to keep both violins as a pledge of his esteem and admiration, at the same time pointing out the sham Guarnerius, for which he begged an honorable place in Paganini's household. Who can doubt after this that new violins may be made to look and speak, as well as old ones.—*All the Year Round.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is said that Thomas A. Edison has had issued to him no fewer than 396 patents.

One of the largest orders for bridge-building steel is that issued for the new bridge over the Frith of Forth, Scotland. It calls for 45,000 tons of steel.

The Red sea takes its name from a minute thread-like oscillatoria or alga which Ehrenberg observed when sailing over it, and which gives a red color to the water.

The telephone is now connected with diving apparatus, and the diver receives his instructions by means of it at the bottom of the sea. It is thought that it will tend to lessen the danger of accidents.

Astronomers say that the earth meets annually in its course some fifty million comets. These ignite, as a rule, and become shooting stars; or, if they do not ignite, fall to the earth as meteoric stones.

In the Italian parliament the voting is done by electricity. Three buttons marked aye, no, and abstain, on each member's desk, are connected with a central printing apparatus which records the votes autonatically as the members touch the buttons.

All know that air has weight, but